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GENERAL REGULATIONS

FOR

Inspection and Controul of all the Prisons,

TOGETHER WITH THE

RULES, ORDERS,

AND

BYE LAWS,

FOR THE

Government of the Gaol and Penitentiary House,

FOR THE

COUNTY OF GLOCESTER,

MADE, PUBLISHED, AND DECLARED

AT A

General or Quarter Sessions of the Peace, holden by Adjournment on the 15th of July;

BEFORE

DODINGTON HUNT, CHAIRMAN,

W. CODRINGTON,	SAM. PICKERING,	J. SHEPPARD,
G. O. PAUL,	G. HAYWARD,	J. SMALL,
J. GUISE,	J. PYRKE,	J. FOLEY,
T. CRAWLEY BOEVEY	J. W. HORLOCK,	C. HAYWARD,
T. MASTER,	J. PARKER,	B. HYETT,
J. WEBB,	P. HAWKER,	J. WALL,
C. T. MORGAN,	GEO. HARDWICKE,	J. A. SMALL,
N. WINCHCOMBE,	T. B. DELA BERE,	C. COXWELL.

AND CONFIRMED

By the Judges of Assize, at the Assizes held for the said county, on the 6th day of August, 1790.

GLOCESTER:

PRINTED BY R. RAIKES.

SOLD BY T. CADEL, IN THE STRAND; AND J. EVANS, PATER-NOSTER-ROW, LONDON; J. WASHBOURN, AND J. HOUGH, GLOCESTER; AND S. JENNER, STROUD, AND BY ALL OTHER BOOKSELLERS.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

FOR

INSPECTION AND CONTROUL.

RULE I.

BY Glocesterſh: Goal Act—25th G. 3.—ſect. 48—" The Juſtices of the Peace, for the " county of Gloceſter, ſhall, at every Michaelmas " General or Quarter Seſſions,—reſpectively ap- " point two or more Juſtices, viſitors of the new " Gaol and Penitentiary Houſe, and Houſes of " Correction, contiguous thereto,—and alſo two " or more other Juſtices, viſitors for each of the " ſaid four other Houſes of Correction;—and " ſuch viſiting Juſtices ſo reſpectively appointed, " ſhall, either together or ſingly, perſonally viſit " and inſpect each ſuch priſon, at leaſt three times " in each quarter of a year, and oftener if occaſion " ſhall require, and ſhall examine into the ſtate of " the buildings,—the cleanlineſs and neatneſs of " rooms,—the behaviour and conduct of the " reſpective officers,—and the treatment and con- " dition of the priſoners,—the amount of their " earnings,—and the expences attending each " priſon reſpectively,—and in matters of preſſing

" neceſſity, and within the powers of their com-
" miſſion as Juſtices, ſhall take cognizance there-
" in, and proceed to regulate and redreſs the
" ſame; and at every General or Quarter Seſ-
" ſions of the Peace, the ſaid viſiting Juſtices,
" reſpectively, ſhall make a report in writing, of
" the ſtate and condition of the ſaid new Goal,—
" Penitentiary Houſe, and Houſes of Correction,
" and of all abuſes, which may occur in their ob-
" ſervation therein, and the Chairman of the ſaid
" Seſſion is required to call upon the ſaid viſitors
" for ſuch report;—and further it is declared law-
" ful, for every Juſtice of the Peace for the ſaid
" county, of his own accord, *and without being*
" *appointed a viſitor*, to enter into the ſaid new
" Gaol,—Penitentiary Houſe,—and Houſes of
" Correction, reſpectively, and examine the ſame,
" at ſuch time and times, and as often as he ſhall
" think fit;—and if he ſhall diſcover any abuſes
" therein, he is required to report them in writing,
" at the next General or Quarter Seſſions, which
" ſhall be holden for the ſaid county,—and as of-
" ten as report of any abuſes ſhall be ſo made, by
" the viſiting or other Juſtices,—they ſhall be ta-
" ken into immediate conſideration by the Juſtices,
" at the ſaid Quarter Seſſions, who are required
" to take the moſt effectual meaſures for enquir-
" ing into and rectifying ſuch abuſes—as ſoon as
" the nature of the caſe will allow."

II.

Reſolved, That the viſiting Juſtices appointed for the gaol, be conſtituted a Committee to ſuperintend the Penitentiary Houſe, with power and authority

thority, as given by 19th G. 2. to the Committee to ſuperintend the national Penitentiary Houſes,— "So far as may be conſiſtent with the more limited "deſign of the Penitentiary Houſe for the county "of Gloceſter*."

III.

———*That* it appears to this Court, that in the commitment of priſoners the Magiſtrates ſhould in *general* be governed by the following appropriation of diſtrict.

To the common Goal, or Sheriff's Priſon.

1. Felons of every deſcription, and all perſons for trial by Jury, either at the Aſſizes or Quarter Seſſions;—as alſo all accomplices in felonies, admitted as evidence on the part of the Crown.

2. The claſs of priſoners called Fines,—or thoſe who are debtors to the King for penalties unſatisfied; and perſons committed (in default of ſureties) to appear at the Aſſizes or Quarter Seſſions.

To the moſt neighbouring Houſe of Correction.

All other perſons;—but it ſhould be obſerved by Magiſtrates, when ſo ſituated, as to be equidiſtant from two priſons,—that, in the caſe of Bridewell priſoners who muſt of neceſſity be brought up to Quarter Seſſions to be diſcharged, —the commitment in the *firſt inſtance* ſhould be made to the priſon the nearer to Gloceſter.

* Gloceſterſhire Act——ſect. 44.

General

General Appropriation of Diſtrict.

TO GLOCESTER BRIDEWELL.

Total Commitments from the Hundreds of

Deerhurſt.
Tewkeſbury,
Dudſtone, and
King's-Barton.

Commitments for Seſſions from the Hundreds of

Tibleſton,
Cleeve,
Cheltenham,
Rapſgate,
Biſley,
Whitſtone,
Botloe,
Dutchy.

DEAN BRIDEWELL.

Total Commitments from the Hundreds of

St. Briavell's,
Bledeſlow,
Weſtbury.

Commitments in Caſes not to be brought to Seſſions, from the Hundreds of

Botloe,
Dutchy.

HORSELY

HORSLEY BRIDEWELL.

Total Commitments from the hundreds of

Longtree,
Upper Berkeley.

Commitments in Caſes not to be ſent to Seſſions, from the Hundreds of

Whitſtone,
Biſley.

Commitments for Seſſions, from the Hundreds of

Thornbury,
Grumbald's Aſh, and
Upper Thornbury.

NORTHLEACH BRIDEWELL.

Total Commitments from the Hundreds of

Kiftſgate Upper,
Ditto Lower,
Slaughter,
Weſtminſter Upper,
Ditto Lower,
Cirenceſter,
Crawthorne, and
Minety,
Britwell's Barrow,
Bradley.

Commitments

Commitments not for Seſſions, from the Hundreds of

Tibleſton,
Cleeve,
Cheltenham,
Rapſgate.

BRISTOL BRIDEWELL.

Total Commitments from the Hundreds of

Lower Berkeley,
Puckle Church,
Langley, and
Swineſhead,
King's Barton,
Henbury.

Commitments not for Seſſions, from the Hundreds of

Thornbury, Upper and Lower,
Grumbald's Aſh. *

IV.

———That it is a duty incumbent on *every* acting Magiſtrate occaſionally to viſit any and every priſon to which he may commit offenders to puniſhment.

* Magiſtrates will underſtand, that this appropriation of diſtrict is merely intended to give a general idea,—*that the comparative expence of conveying the priſoner to one priſon or another ſhould always be attended to*;---It is not poſſible to form a rule to this purpoſe, that would be correctly applicable in all caſes,---and in every part of the county.

V.

———That Periodical Petty Seſſions be holden at the Committee Rooms of each Houſe of Correction, which all Juſtices, acting within the diſtrict to which ſuch priſon is appropriated, are requeſted to attend by a rotation; which rotation ſhould be ſettled at a meeting of ſuch Juſtices, to be held as ſoon as convenient after the opening of each priſon reſpectively.

N. B. The buſineſs of the ſeſſions for licenſing alehouſes, and appointing overſeers of the poor, or ſurveyors of the highways, ſhould not be done within the priſons on account of the number of perſons uſually attending.

VI.

———That a book ſhall be kept at each priſon, in which the viſiting and other Juſtices are requeſted to write their obſervations at each viſit; which book ſhall be returned into Court at every Quarter Seſſions.

VII.

———That all books hereafter directed to be kept by the Governor or Keeper, or other Officer of the Gaol, Penitentiary Houſe,—or any other Houſe of Correction,—reſpecting the oeconomy of any ſuch priſon, and the manufactures thereof, and all accounts of expences and earnings of each priſon reſpectively, be laid before the Juſtices at each of the four General Quarter Seſſions in the year—at the firſt opening of the court,—when a committee ſhall be immediately appointed to audit all ſuch accounts,—to examine into the expences,

and

and ſtate of the manufactures of the different priſons; and if the ſaid committee ſhall perceive any waſte or miſmanagement, they ſhall report the ſame to the court, or ſhall proceed to correct or puniſh the ſame, as the caſe may require.

VIII.

———That it be referred to the ſaid committee, to make contracts or agreements with any perſons whomſoever, for the clothing, diet, and all other neceſſaries, for the maintenance and ſupport of the offenders confined in the reſpective priſons, or for implements and materials for any kind of manufacture or trade, for employing the priſoners therein;——or they may direct the Governor or Taſkmaſters of the reſpective priſons, to make ſuch agreements or contracts,—the terms of which have been firſt ſubmitted to, and approved by them;——or they may refer the conſideration of ſuch contracts to the committee of viſiting Juſtices, when (from local circumſtances of the caſe) they may be ſuppoſed more competent to judge of any propoſal.

It is hoped,—That the Sheriff will occaſionally viſit, and enquire into the ſtate and treatment of the priſoners committed to his cuſtody.

SCALE

SCALE OF SOLITARY,

AND OTHER

PUNISHMENTS.

TO BE APPLIED

In the Diſcipline of all the Priſons.

SOLITUDE.

FIRST, *and greateſt Degree.*

IN DARK CELLS;—without communication with any perſon, except the chaplain—ſurgeon—or magiſtrates (when inſpecting the ſtate of the priſon) and the keeper, who ſhall *himſelf* ſee every priſoner, ſo confined, once *at leaſt* in every day,—direct the cell to be regularly cleaned,—ſerve the priſon allowance daily at a ſtated hour—and ſhall further attend to and relieve all ſuch other wants as may be conducive to the health of the priſoner.

SECOND DEGREE.

In the LIGHT CELLS—with a like ſecluſion from ſociety, and the ſame attention of the keeper to the

 health

health of the priſoners confined—as in the *Firſt Degree.*

N. B. Theſe two firſt degrees are directed merely as puniſhments for refractory priſoners, and to enforce the diſcipline of the priſon; confinement in them muſt be regulated by the rules which reſpectively regulate the puniſhments of the claſſes.

THIRD DEGREE.

Being the moſt ſevere in the ordinary diſcipline of the houſes of correction.

The priſoner confined to his own cell in this degree ſhall be taken into the airing ground for ſo many hours in every day as the diviſions of the court will admit;—it being underſtood, that only one priſoner of a claſs ſhall be in any court at one and the ſame time.—It follows that the time allowed to each will be a ſhare of the day bearing proportion to the number of priſoners of the ſame claſs in the priſon.

On Sundays and other occaſions of religious exerciſe the priſoner ſhall be removed *ſingly* to the chapel—and provided his or her behaviour be orderly and decent—he or ſhe ſhall, on Sundays, be allowed to air in the courts in the ſociety of his or her claſs.

FOURTH

FOURTH DEGREE.

The priſoner ſhall be confined to his or her cell at all times except during divine ſervice—and the time allotted for meals,—when he or ſhe may aſſociate with others of the claſs in the day room or airing grounds.

N. B. In the two *latter*—as in the former degrees, the priſoners ſhall be daily ſerved with the priſon allowance, and the keeper ſhall pay a like attention to their health and cleanlineſs.

In addition to the means of puniſhment—by ſolitude,—fetters and hand cuffs ſhall be provided at the county expence.——But they are not to be uſed in the ordinary cuſtody of any *unconvicted* or *bridewell* priſoner—except ſuch as ſhall be committed on any charge of capital offence, or old offenders;—They ſhall be applied as puniſhment for contumacy or diſobedience, or as a precaution in the caſe of riots or other attempts to eſcape——as directed by the rules before referred to.

GLOCESTER GAOL

PENITENTIARY HOUSE,

AND

HOUSE OF CORRECTION

ADJOINING.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

OF THE

Gaol and Priſons adjoining.

RULE I.

Ordered, That the Juſtices ſhall appoint a governor of the Penitentiary Houſe, and Houſe of Correction adjoining, who ſhall *alſo* execute the duty of gaoler, or keeper of the common gaol, if thereto appointed by the Sheriff of the county ;—and ſhall receive from the county ſtock a ſalary of 200l. per ann. ;—in conſideration of which he ſhall not take or receive to his own uſe any fee,—gratuity, or emolument from any perſon whomſoever committed to his cuſtody, or from the county at large,—except only the taxed allowance for extra bedding permitted by the rules, and ſuch ſhare of the profits of labour as may be allowed by the regulation of the Magiſtrates. Governor and Gaoler.

II.

——— That the perſon ſo appointed governor of the penetintiary houſe, ſhall give a reaſonable and ſatisfactory ſecurity to the ſheriff, on being appointed by him to the office of keeper of the common gaol ;—and, That he do enter into a bond to the county, in the penalty of 200l. the condition

* Gloceſter Act, ſect. 50.

tion of which ſhall be, * "That he do regularly "obſerve and keep the bye-laws, rules, and "orders of the ſaid gaol."

III. *(B.*)*

——That the governor ſhall not be concerned, either directly or indirectly, in any other occupation or employment whatſoever, ſave only ſuch as ſhall be concerning or connected with the labour of the priſoners.

IV.

——That the governor ſhall keep a journal in which he is hereby directed to record the daily events of the priſon.

V. *(B.)*

——That the governor ſhall execute his office (together with that of gaoler) in perſon;—— that he ſhall ſee every priſoner in his cuſtody at leaſt twice in every twenty-four hours;——that he ſhall attend the priſoners when at chapel, and at the diſtribution of their bread;——that he ſhall not abſent himſelf from the priſon for a night, or twenty-four hours—without permiſſion of a viſiting Juſtice, ſignified in writing,—unleſs in the execution of any part of his duty which may require ſuch abſence, or by reaſon of ſome unforeſeen accident, which he ſhall ſtate in his journal.

* The rules marked with the letter *(B.)* are ordered to be adopted in the Bridewells.

VI.

VI.

——That if the ſaid governor ſhall diſobey or evade the rules, orders, or bye-laws, made for the government of the Penitentiary Houſe and Houſe of Correction,—or if, in his office of gaoler, he ſhall neglect or refuſe to ſeparate—regulate—and keep his priſoners in exact conformity to the rules recommended for that purpoſe,—or, if in either ſituation of governor of the penitentiary houſe,—or gaoler, he ſhall accept of, or any ways appropriate to himſelf, any other profit or emolument than ſuch as ſhall be allowed by ſuch rules, orders, or bye-laws, he ſhall forfeit the penalty of his bond (receiving his arrears of ſalary) and ſhall immediately be diſmiſſed the ſervice of the Magiſtrates.

N. B. The fees allowed to be taken in certain caſes he ſhall place to account as hereafter directed.—The emolument allowed from priſoner's labour he ſhall not appropriate to himſelf, but ſhall wait until the Magiſtrates have audited and allowed the account thereof.

VII. *(B.)*

———That the governor or keeper ſhall have no intereſt whatſoever in any contract or agreement for feeding or cloathing the priſoners.——It is his duty to ſee that the perſons ſupplying them do neither defraud the priſoners or the county.—That he ſhall pay all occaſional bills left to his charge, and enter all accounts concerning the expences of the priſon in a book to be kept for that purpoſe, ſpe-

 cifying

cifying the date of payment, with reference to the vouchers, which he ſhall deliver with his accounts as hereafter directed.

VIII.

Taſk Maſter. ———That a taſk-maſter, (or manufacturer), be appointed at a fixed ſalary of 50l. per ann.——— that he ſhall act as an aſſiſtant to the governor in the ſafe keeping of the priſon,—he muſt be approved by him, and ſhall give him a ſecurity if required.—It is the *duty* of this officer, and it will be made his *intereſt*, to *enforce* and ſuperintend the labour of the *bridewell*, and other *convicted priſoners*, and alſo to encourage induſtry, amongſt the priſoners of *every other* deſcription, who may be inclined to work.

IX.

———That the taſk-maſter ſhall keep a liſt of tools delivered to the priſoners employed; and on leaving work in the evening he ſhall call on every working priſoner to deliver his tools,— which ſhall be properly ſecured during the night.

X.

Turnkey. That the governor be allowed 30l. per ann. for his firſt turnkey—and 25l. per ann. for his ſecond (if wanting) provided the perſons ſo employed be approved by the Juſtices.—But no ſum ſhall be allowed by the county for any aſſiſtant or turnkey, but who is of good character, who can write legibly,

bly, and has ſuch a competent knowledge of arithmetic,—as to be able to keep the accounts of the priſon if committed to his care. The ſalary of turnkeys ſhall be half a year in arrear as a ſecurity for the performance of their duty.

XI.

———That the governor ſhall not lodge or board in his houſe any other perſon except priſoners, and his family and ſervants, a liſt of whom he ſhall from time to time enter in his regiſter.

XII.

By Gloceſterſhire Act,—Sect: 43—" The governor and all other officers ſhall give ſecurity " for the performance of their reſpective duties as " the Juſtices from time to time, at any general " or quarter ſeſſions ſhall direct, and ſuch governor and other officers for any negligence or " miſbehaviour in their reſpective offices may either be proceeded againſt on the ſecurity ſo to be " given, or ſhall be fineable by the Juſtices of the " Peace at any general or quarter ſeſſions in the " ſame manner as the governor of any houſe of " correction is fineable—by 7 James 1, c. 4—or " 17 George 2, c. 5."

XIII.

———*Ordered* That a ſutler be employed within the priſon, to ſupply ſuch priſoners as are allowed to purchaſe extra food;—The moſt proper perſon for this employment will be an elderly woman of good character;—She ſhall be ap- Sutler.

pointed by the Magiſtrates and directed as to the proper food to prepare,—which ſhe ſhall ſell in rations at a price per meaſure, or weight, which ſhall be taxed from time to time by the Juſtices at their quarter ſeſſions.—The governor ſhall examine the proviſions brought in, and ſee that the rations ſerved out, are according to the regulation.

XIV.

Chaplain. ———That the chaplain ſhall read prayers every Wedneſday and Friday morning at regulated hours, and preach a Sermon every Sunday, Chriſtmas-day and good Friday.—He ſhall keep a journal, in which he ſhall enter the times of his attendance, and ſuch obſervations as may occur to him in the general execution of his duty;—in caſe of ſickneſs, or neceſſary engagement, he ſhall appoint a ſubſtitute for the occaſion,—and ſhall ſpecify in his journal the caſe and the name of the clergyman ſo appointed.—The chaplain ſhould conſider it as his duty frequently to ſee all the priſoners, without the governor or other officer being preſent,—to enquire into their ſituation, and obſerve the ſtate of the cells.—He ſhall alſo attend any priſoner who may deſire his ſpiritual advice and aſſiſtance;—provided ſuch requeſt be not made at improper times, or ſo as to interfere with the regular hours of labour.—Books of moral and religious inſtruction ſhall be provided and left with the chaplain, to be diſtributed, at his diſcretion, amongſt the priſoners confined in ſolitude, when he ſhall judge that any ſuch priſoners may be in a ſtate of mind, to be benefited by ſuch inſtruction;—it will alſo be expected of the chaplain, that he do attend the viſiting Juſtices, on notice of their viſiting the priſon

ſon, and lay his journal before them.——And that it be left to the diſcretion of the chaplain to adminiſter the Sacrament at ſuch times, and to ſuch perſons, as he ſhall think proper.

XV.

———That the chaplain, (or his occaſional ſubſtitute) be the only miniſter of the church of England, permitted to viſit any priſoner;—but provided any priſoner ſhall declare himſelf of any religious perſuaſion, diſſenting from the doctrines of the eſtabliſhed church,—that a miniſter of ſuch perſuaſion ſhall be permitted to viſit ſuch priſoner, —provided ſuch miniſter do not attend any other priſoner, not of ſuch faith or perſuaſion. The name of the miniſter ſo permitted to attend ſhall be entered by the governor in his journal.

XVI.

———That a Surgeon or Apothecary ſhall be appointed to attend the Gaol, Penitentiary-Houſe, and Houſe of Correction adjoining,—at a ſtated ſalary, to find medicines;——he ſhall viſit the *patients in the ſick ward* once every day,—and twice a week ſhall ſee *every* priſoner, whether confined in ſolitude or otherwiſe;——he ſhall enquire into the ſtate of his or her body and mind,—and where he ſhall have reaſon to believe, that either the one or the other is materially affected by the diſcipline or diet, he ſhall inform the governor thereof, who ſhall ſuſpend any puniſhment, or vary ſuch priſoner's diet, as directed;—he ſhall, at every

14th G. 3. c. 59. SURGEON.

every viſit, enter his obſervations and directions in a journal to be kept for that purpoſe;—and his directions, ſo entered, ſhall be a full juſtification to the governor or keeper, for ſuſpending any puniſhment, or varying the diet—until the next meeting of the viſiting Juſtices, who ſhall enquire into the caſe, and order accordingly;—he ſhall attend immediately, on notice from the governor of any ſickneſs—or of any new commitment, that may require examination of a priſoner, before paſſing into the priſon.—" He muſt report to the Juſtices, " at each quarter ſeſſions, the ſtate of the health of " the priſoners under his care,"—and ſhall attend the Juſtices, (on notice given), when viſiting the priſon.——In any caſe, where it may be the opinion of the ſurgeon, that wine, or ſpirituous or other ſtrong liquors, are *eſſentially* neceſſary to the health of a priſoner (as thoſe liquors are on *no* account to be admitted in the wards of felons or convicted priſoners)—the priſoner muſt be removed into the hoſpital ward,—before they can be allowed. ——The Surgeon ſhall write in his journal, what extra bedding, clothing, food, or liquors, are neceſſary for the uſe of the priſoners;—and ſuch order ſhall be conſidered as authority to the governor to procure the ſame, and ſhall be a neceſſary voucher for the article in his account.

Reſolved, That in the nomination of officers on this and every future occaſion,—the qualities of the man, relative to the ſituation in which he is to be placed,—ſhall be ſolely attended to, and every other conſideration entirely diſregarded.

XVII.

XVII. (*B.*)

In diſpenſing puniſhment, the governor or keeper ſhould have in view, ſolely, the reformation of the priſoner,—and guard himſelf againſt every impulſe of perſonal reſentment;—on this principle will his conduct be judged.—With the powers entruſted to him, it cannot be neceſſary to *ſtrike* his priſoners, (unleſs in caſes of ſelf-defence),—much leſs can it tend to any *good* purpoſe to give his orders in a violent or inſolent tone, or attended with oaths;—he ſhould command with temper,—enforce his juſt authority with firmneſs,—and puniſh reſiſtance without favour or partiality. Rules affecting the Officers.

XVIII.

The ſame humanity and temper, which is required of the governor *himſelf*, in the execution of his duty, muſt be *inſiſted on* by him in the conduct of the inferior officers of the priſon.—No turnkey, or other officer or aſſiſtant, ſhall forcibly ſtrike any priſoner, except for ſelf-defence, on any aſſault, (or menacing action, *tending* to aſſault) from the priſoner.

XIX.

Ordered, That the governor or keeper is *enjoined* to make information againſt any and every turnkey, who ſhall be guilty of curſing and ſwearing, when, and as often as any ſhall ſo offend in his hearing,——and the penalty inflicted by law ſhall be enforced, and paid to the priſoners' box.

That

XX.

———That any turnkey convicted of drunkenneſs, ſhall forfeit all arrears of ſalary due on his account from the county;—that he ſhall no longer be paid any county allowance, or ſerve in the Bridewell, or Penitentiary Houſe; and if the keeper chuſes to employ him, it ſhall be at his own expence.

XXI. *(B.)*

———That neither the keeper, or any other officer or aſſiſtant, employed within the priſon, ſhall preſume to take or accept any fee or gratuity, by way of indulgence, or to diſpenſe any priſoner from wearing irons, or from complying with any rule of the priſon.

XXII. *(B.)*

———That no money or perquiſite whatſoever, be taken by any ſervant or officer, for admiſſion of perſons to ſee the priſon, or any priſoner therein.

XXIII. *(B.)*

Immediately reſpecting Priſoners.

Priſoners muſt underſtand, that a quiet reſignation to the rules and orders, laid down for the government of the priſon,—and that decent ſubmiſſion to the officers thereof, which the law requires, —will be their ſole claim to any kind of protection from

from the magiſtrates ;—it muſt be *indiſpenſibly* required of *all priſoners* within the priſon :—Refractory and obſtinate conduct muſt be oppoſed by adequate puniſhment, until ſubdued.*

XXIV. *(B.)*

It is required of priſoners, of every denomination, that they do at all times pay a decent regard to the chaplain,—and that, during the celebration of divine ſervice, they behave with reverence and decorum :—in caſe of irreverent or improper behaviour, the chaplain ſhall report the offence to the governor, who ſhall inflict any puniſhment on the offender, which is permitted by the rules, in other caſes of diſobedience.

XXV. *(B.)*

Ordered, That no priſoner ſhall be allowed to exact from any other priſoner, any fine or gratuity, under the name of garniſh, or other cuſtomary plea.

XXVI. *(B.)*

———That every *male* priſoner, who ſhall be allowed county allowance, and who does not forfeit the ſame by miſbehaviour, ſhall receive one pound and a half of good houſehold bread per day, and one penny in money, to expend in meat, vegetables, or other food, admitted by the rules ;—

To every *female* priſoner, one pound and three ounces of bread, and a like allowance in money.

N. B. This rule to be placed at the head of the rules printed for the priſoners.

XXVII.

By 14th G. 3. c. 59.——" The walls of the " wards and cells muſt be white-waſhed *once* in " every year;—and any priſoner ſeized with any " diſorder, muſt be forthwith removed to the " hoſpital ward;"—and in caſe of any putrid or infectious diſeaſe—the cell, from whence ſuch priſoner was taken, ſhall be immediately cleaned and fumigated.

XXVIII.

Ordered,—That charity boxes ſhall be ſecurely affixed at the gates of the priſon, for each claſs of priſoners,—which boxes ſhall be opened at ſtated times, and the amount applied, by the committee for priſon charity;—the committee to conſiſt of the Sheriff, the viſiting Juſtices, the chaplain, and ſuch other perſons reſident in or near Gloceſter, as may be thought proper,—on further digeſting a plan to be propoſed to this effect.—Perſons diſpoſed to contribute to the relief of any claſs of poor priſoners, are earneſtly requeſted, not to give money to priſoners themſelves, who beg,—but to put their benefaction into the box, belonging to the *claſs*, ſuch perſon would wiſh to relieve.

XXIX.

——That games for money, or any ſtake whatſoever, be forbidden—and ſhould be conſidered as an offence to be puniſhed by the governor.—Should any priſoner loſe his allowance of money,

or

or food, paid him either by the county, or his friends, (or any portion of ſuch allowance) at any game of chance;—or ſhould any priſoner ſell ſuch allowance or portion to another—the ſhare ſo loſt or ſold, ſhall be forfeited to the charity box of the priſoners of ſome *other* claſs,—and the governor ſhall ſee that no part of it be given to the uſe of the perſon ſo winning or purchaſing.

XXX.

——— That the Governor do fix certain ſignals of alarm to be underſtood by the officers of the priſon;———The *alarm* bell to be rung on no other occaſion whatſoever,—*except* on the day of an execution. Police.

XXXI. *(B.)*

——— That the hours of riſing and retreat, of recreation and return to labour, ſhall be noticed by ringing a bell, according to a table to be made out for that purpoſe.

XXXII.

——— That *all* priſoners within the walls of the priſon ſhall riſe at the firſt bell ringing in the morning,—which ſhall be at ſix o'clock in the *ſummer*, and at ſun riſing in the *winter* months;—that they ſhall make their beds,—and waſh their face and hands;—and, at the ſecond bell-ringing, they ſhall repair to their reſpective places in the

chapel, as decently dreſſed as their ſituation will permit.

XXXIII.

——— That in the abſence of the chaplain, the governor, or other perſon appointed by him, ſhall read a ſhort form of prayer, to be ſelected for the occaſion.

XXXIV.

——— That after prayers are read, the governor ſhall call the roll, and examine every priſoner as to the cleanlineſs of his perſon, and he ſhall then diſtribute the daily allowance of bread and money to every priſoner, who ſhall appear clean, and who has behaved decently at chapel.

XXXV. *(B.)*

——— That all priſoners ſhall waſh their hands, face, and feet when required ſo to do by the governor or keeper,—and ſhall bathe as often as directed by the ſurgeon.

XXXVI. *(B.)*

——— That proper ciſterns, with ſoap and towels, ſhall be provided in each yard near the pump, to which the ſolitary priſoners ſhall be daily conducted,—and to which all other priſoners may have conſtant reſort on opening the cells.

XXXVII.

XXXVII. *(B.)*

———That clean chaff or ſtraw for the mattraſſes ſhall be allowed weekly,---and clean linen at leaſt once per week.

XXXVIII. *(B.)*

———That a turnkey (or priſoner appointed conſtable of the diviſion) ſhall ſweep the cells and galleries once every morning,---and ſhall waſh them *at leaſt* once per week;---in *dry* weather all the wooden doors and window ſhutters ſhall be kept open, and the bedding put out to air.

N. B. By conſtable of the diviſion is meant a priſoner appointed by the keeper to that office, whoſe buſineſs it ſhall be to ſweep and waſh the wards, courts, and cells, of the diviſion allotted to him. Like every other officer of the priſon, he ſhall be enjoined ſilence to priſoners confined to ſolitude, and on neglect of that or other duty entruſted to him, he ſhall be puniſhed as other priſoners in caſes of diſobedience.

XXXIX. *(B.)*

———That the governor ſhall once in every day, at leaſt, go into the cells or other rooms of every priſoner, and carefully examine if any attempts to eſcape have been made, and ſhall ſee that the turnkeys and conſtables have performed the duty above mentioned.

XL.

XL.

——— That all the cells and other lodging-rooms ſhall be fitted up with a bedſtead of iron, a mattraſs filled with hair, ſtraw, or chaff, a blanket, a rug, and a coarſe linen or hempen ſheet, at the public coſt.

XLI. *(B.)*

——— That no other liquor than water, milk, whey, butter-milk, or tea, be admitted into any diviſion of the priſon, except into that of the debtors, and into the hoſpital ward,—under the regulation in a former rule.—If any unconvicted priſoner has money, he may employ it in purchaſing any article of meat or vegetables without reſtraint.

XLII.

——— That no ſtranger be admitted on Sundays, or during divine ſervice on other days ;——except ſuch perſons as may bring linen or proviſions to debtors,—who ſhall immediately retire after delivering the ſame.

XLIII.

——— That no perſon other than the officers, (and except the Sheriff or a Magiſtrate of the county, or attended by ſuch) ſhall be allowed to go within the wards of the priſon.—The court called the Keeper's-Court, and the viſiting rooms adjoining

adjoining, are appropriated to the uſe of viſitors to debtors, felons, and fines, under the regulations of their reſpective claſſes.—Not more than one perſon ſhall be admitted at one and the ſame time to any felon,— nor ſhall any viſitor to a felon continue more than an hour in one day;—but no rule whatſoever ſhall be conſtrued to prevent any perſon, duly authoriſed, from executing any legal proceſs, or from procuring any affidavit or atteſtation from any priſoner.

XLIV. *(B.)*

——— That weights and meaſures ſhall be provided and kept by the governor for the uſe of every claſs of priſoners.

XLV. *(B.)*

——— That no dogs, pigeons, or poultry, ſhall be kept in the priſon (except the keeper's watch dog)—and, That all filth of every kind ſhall, once in the day at leaſt, be carried without the walls,—and foul ſtraw and rags inſtantly burnt.

XLVI.

By 24 G. 2. c. 40. "No ſpirituous liquors of "any kind ſhall be brought into the priſon."

XLVII.

XLVII.

By 25 G. 3. "No keeper of the gaol, or keeper of the Penitentiary Houſe, nor any perſon in "truſt for, or employed by, ſuch governor, or "who ſhall have any office or employ as aſſiſtant, "ſhall ſell, or be licenced to ſell, or have any be-"nefit or advantage whatſoever, directly or indi-"rectly, from the ſale of any wine, beer, ale, or "other liquors, uſed in ſuch Gaol or Penitentiary "Houſe."

Ordered,

XLVIII.

Ordered, That different copies of regulations ſhall be drawn out, (as they affect each claſs) printed on a ſtrong paper, and a copy paſted up in the cell of each priſoner,—who ſhall be puniſhed for tearing or deſtroying it.—The regulations ſhall alſo be read in chapel once per month.

CLASSES OF PRISONERS

IN THE

GLOCESTER GAOL,

PENITENTIARY HOUSE,

AND

BRIDEWELL.

THE priſoners ſhall be divided into the following claſſes,—for which there are correſponding diviſions in the priſon.

Claſs, No. 1.—Male Felons } 1ſt, Capital and old offenders. 2d, Petty Larceny and young offenders.

2.—Female Felons.

3.—King's Evidence.

4.—Condemned to die.

Claſs, No. 5.—Male Fines.

6.—Female ditto.

7.—Male Debtors.

8.—Female ditto.

9.—Male penitentiary or convicted felons.

10.—Female ditto

11.—Bridewell { Subdivided as the other Bridewells.

The rules for claſſing and keeping are underſtood to ſupercede the diſcretionary power of the governor or keeper,—who, on confining the priſoner, may be directed as to claſs, by obſerving the warrant of commitment.

But it is to be underſtood, that when all the cells of any diviſion are occupied,—the ſupernumerary priſoners may be placed in any unoccupied cells of any other diviſion,—treating them as the claſs to which they belong by the nature of their commitment;—but on no account may any two priſoners be placed in one cell.

DISCI-

DISCIPLINE

OF THE

DIFFERENT CLASSES.

CLASS I.

MALE FELONS.

RULE I.

IT is declared,—That the diſcipline of thoſe priſoners of this claſs, who conform to the rules and orders, ſhall tend *merely* to ſafe cuſtody,—to the regularity and decency of the priſon,—and to the health of themſelves and others;——that they ſhall not be confined to their cells, or otherwiſe puniſhed, but in caſe of obſtinate or refractory conduct.

II.

Ordered—That every priſoner of this deſcription ſhall, on his firſt commitment, be confined in the reception or lazaretto ward, until he can be viſited by the ſurgeon ;——if on examination he be reported foul, the neceſſary means of waſhing, bathing, or ſhaving, ſhall be adopted, as the ſurgeon ſhall direct;——if ſick of any infectious diſeaſe, he ſhall be put into the foul ward ;—otherwiſe paſſed to his diviſion.

III.

III.

———That the general diviſion of felons ſhall be ſubdivided into claſſes of *ſuperior* and *inferior* offences,—viz. 1ſt, Capital offences, and perſons who have been before convicted of felony;——and 2d, Larcenies, and young Offenders.

IV.

———That every felon ſhall be cloathed in a priſon uniform,—and his own cloaths purified, numbered, and depoſited in the wardrobe, until the time of his trial or diſcharge.

V.

———That every priſoner *accepting county relief*, ſhall execute any employment, of which he is capable (the ſame not being ſevere labour) to the beſt of his power or ability;——but that any priſoner who ſhall voluntarily *give up the county allowance*, ſhall be exempt from the obligation to work or be employed.

VI.

———That any priſoner who, being employed, ſhall be *remiſs* or *negligent* in performing what ſhall be reaſonably required of him, to the beſt of his power or ability—or ſhall damage or deſtroy the materials,—ſhall be conſidered as *refuſing to work*, and county allowance ſhall be diſcontinued.

VII.

VII.

——— That the profits of the work of this claſs ſhall be divided into four parts,—two of which ſhall be paid to the priſoner,—one to the governor and manufacturer,—and the other fourth to the county ſtock.

VIII.

——— That ſhould any priſoner chuſe to accept the county ſhare of his labour, in lieu of his allowance,—the *three* parts ſhall be paid to him; ——on the other hand, if it ſhall appear that any priſoner is wilfully idle and negligent on any work, —it ſhall be in the option of the governor to ſtop the county allowance, and give him the three parts of his earnings in lieu thereof.

IX.

——— That the priſoners' ſhare of their earnings ſhall be paid weekly,—and they ſhall be allowed to purchaſe therewith any neceſſaries, conſiſtent with the rules of the priſon;——or they may receive, at proper hours, any ſuch neceſſaries from their friends—without perquiſite or gratuity to any perſon whatſoever.

X.

——— That during prayers a turnkey ſhall examine all the cells—and lock the gates on the ſtairs,

ſtairs, ſo that no priſoner may have acceſs to his cell during the day, unleſs by ſpecial leave, or or- of the governor.

XI.

——— That any priſoner (being ſtrictly obedient to order) ſhall be allowed to procure for himſelf any greater indulgence in bedding, either from his friends, or by hiring the ſame of the governor at the taxed price.

XII.

——— That irons ſhall not be uſed in the *ordinary* cuſtody of any unconvicted priſoner, except ſuch as are committed on charge of capital offences, old offenders, or who ſhall have made attempts or conſpired to eſcape,—in all which caſes, the fetters ſhall not exceed 7lb. in weight.

N. B. By old offenders are meant perſons who have been before *convicted* of an offence in a court of juſtice.

XIII.

———That perſons bringing cloaths, food, or money, for the uſe of any felon, ſhall, at regulated hours, have acceſs to the priſoner, ſo as to deliver the ſame, in the preſence of the governor or *turnkey*;—but no perſon ſhall be admitted to a private conference with any felon, but on application to the governor *in perſon*,—who, on any ſuch application,

cation, ſhould conſider, that the intention of this regulation—is to prevent the caballing of the priſoners with their aſſociates without doors,—and that he may by no means deprive a priſoner of the means of preparing for his defence on trial.

XIV.

———That priſoners of this claſs ſhall be locked up at ſun-ſetting throughout the year.

XV. *(B.)*

———That if any priſoner ſhall refuſe to obey the orders of the governor or other officer,—or the rules laid down by the court of quarter ſeſſions, for the government of the priſon, or ſhall ſtrike, threaten, or forcibly reſiſt the governor or other officer;—or ſhall be guilty of profane curſing or ſwearing;—of diſreſpectful behaviour to the chaplain,—irreverent conduct at chapel;—or ſhall aſſault,—quarrel with, or uſe abuſive words,—or ſhall game with, or defraud his fellow priſoner,—or ſhall paſs the fences allotted to his claſs,—attempt to eſcape,—or conſpire with any perſon ſo to do;—or ſhall wilfully waſte, ſpoil, damage, or deſtroy any goods committed to him to manufacture,—or the beds, bedding, cloaths, or utenſils of the priſon;—theſe ſhall be conſidered as offences, and the governor ſhall be permitted to puniſh any offender, either by cloſer confinement in his *own* cell,—by confinement in the dark or refractory cells,—(in any degree admitted in the rules) or by putting on fetters or hand-cuffs;—in all which caſes, he ſhall inform the chaplain of the

offence and puniſhment, at his firſt attendance at the priſon,—who, if he approve thereof, ſhall be requeſted to ſignify his approbation, by ſigning his name in a column of the regiſter of puniſhments, left for that purpoſe;—in which caſe, the puniſhment may be continued for any term not exceeding ſix days;—but ſhould the chaplain diſapprove thereof, the governor, if he thinks proper, may report the caſe to a viſiting Juſtice, who will confirm or diſallow the ſame. Should it appear to the governor, that the limited puniſhment he is permitted to inflict, is inſufficient to reduce any refractory priſoner to decent and orderly behaviour;—or in caſe he ſhall have reaſonable cauſe to apprehend, that any priſoner is not ſafely kept without irons,—heavier irons,—or cloſer confinement, he ſhall apply to a viſiting Juſtice, who, after enquiring, may permit that ſuch contumacious priſoner ſhall be confined in continued ſolitude until his trial,—or may allow the uſe of heavier irons.

CLASS, No. II.

FEMALE FELONS.

In all caſes, as claſs I.—ſave only that no irons ſhall be uſed in the ordinary cuſtody,—although the priſoner ſhould be charged with a capital offence, or be an old offender.

CLASS No. III.

KING's EVIDENCE.

As Claſs I.

CLASS

CLASS, No. IV.

THE CONDEMNED TO DIE.

RULE I.

By 25, G. II. c. 37.—It is enacted, " that from " and after the conviction of any perſon convicted " for the horrid crime of murder, and judgment " given thereupon,—the goaler, or keeper, to " whom ſuch perſon ſhall be delivered for ſafe " cuſtody, ſhall confine ſuch perſon in ſome cell, " or other ſafe place, ſeparate and apart from all " other priſoners;—and no perſon or perſons " whatſoever, except the goaler, or keeper, or his " ſervants ſhall have acceſs to any ſuch priſoner " without licence being firſt obtained for that pur- " poſe, under the hand of ſuch Judge, before " whom ſuch offender ſhall have been tried, or un- " der the hand of the Sheriff, his deputy, or un- " der-ſheriff;—and after ſentence paſſed, until

" execution

" execution thereof, ſuch offender ſhall be fed with
" bread and water only, and with no other food or
" liquor whatſoever,—ſave only in the caſe of re-
" ceiving the Holy Sacrament, or in caſe of any
" violent ſickneſs or wound ;—in which caſe ſome
" known phyſician, ſurgeon, or apothecary, may
" be admitted by the goaler or keeper,—the
" name of ſuch phyſician or apothecary, and the
" place of his abode being firſt entered in the
" books of ſuch priſon ;—and in caſe any goaler
" or keeper ſhall neglect to put in execution the di-
" rections and regulations hereby enacted,—he
" ſhall forfeit his office, and be fined in the ſum of
" 20l. and be impriſoned until the ſame be paid."

II.

And for and in reſpect of all perſons condemned to die for any crime, not being the crime of murder, ———That they be confined to the cells appropriated to their claſs ;—and ſhall be daily brought out to air on the leads adjoining.

III.

———That over and above the ordinary allowance from the county, they ſhall be permitted freely to receive from their friends, or (if enabled) to purchaſe for themſelves, any additional ſuſtenance, not prohibited by the general rules ;—and in caſe it ſhall appear to the chaplain, that any ſuch priſoner is deſtitute of friends, or of means of procuring additional food, he may direct a ſmall extra allowance

allowance from the county, either in meat or vegetables,—and the written order of the chaplain ſhall be the voucher for the article in the governor's account.

IV.

——— That their friends ſhall be admitted to them, at *their own particular* requeſt, betwixt the hours of nine and eleven in the forenoon,—and two and four in the afternoon;—but one perſon only ſhall go into the cell, at one and the ſame time;—except only in the caſe of children, who may attend with a parent;—at all other hours they ſhall be kept quiet and undiſturbed,—the gates of the diviſion ſhall be locked,—and no perſon admitted, but the officers and chaplain, to the priſon;—or ſuch other clergyman as may attend at the requeſt of the priſoner, if he ſhould not be of the church of England.

V.

———That no other perſon (not being the friend, or admitted at the ſpecial requeſt of the priſoner) ſhall be admitted, without the written order of the Sheriff, or of a Magiſtrate, which order ſhould not be granted, but on making it appear, that the perſon applying has actual buſineſs with the condemned perſon,—or applies for the purpoſe of inveſtigating any robbery or theft;—but the goaler is moſt peremptorily enjoined not to ſhew, any priſoner in this unhappy ſtate, to any perſon, who appears prompted by no other motive than

wanton and cruel curioſity;—and the complaint of any priſoner to the chaplain, of being ſhewn, ſhall be attended to, and reported to the Juſtices.

VI.

——That priſoners of this deſcription may be kept in irons not exceeding 7lb. in weight, if the goaler thinks it neceſſary;—and ſhould they be refractory, their allowance may be withdrawn, and they may be puniſhed with heavy irons and cloſe confinement, (as in the caſe of felons), by the conſent of the chaplain.

VII.

——And it is hereby further ordered, that the day of execution (where no other time ſhall be expreſsly directed) ſhall be on the Saturday fortnight next after the commencement of every aſſize.

CLASS

CLASS V. and VI.

MALE AND FEMALE FINES.

Regulation and Diſcipline the ſame as felons before trial—with every means of labour preſented to them; they are not to be kept in irons but for puniſhment of priſon offences.

CLASS VII.

MALE DEBTORS.

AS the rules and regulations propoſed for the Debtors' priſon are intended purely for the preſervation of their health and morals, and for promoting that decency and good order which muſt be their common benefit,—a due ſubmiſſion to them will be expected of every debtor.—By a contrary conduct they will render themſelves unworthy of the Magiſtrates' attention to their misfortunes—and they will remain liable to all ſuch claims and conſequences as the goaler may by law or uſage have authority to impoſe*.

RULE I.

Ordered,—That every male debtor (as far as the conſtruction of the priſon will admit) ſhall have a ſeparate bed-room.—It ſhall be furniſhed at the county coſt as mentioned in a general rule.—And in caſe he has the means of procuring for himſelf any additional comfort (beyond the county allowance) in bedding, linen, or other neceſſaries,—he

* This ſhould ſtand at the head of the Debtors' Rules.

ſhall

ſhall have and uſe the ſame without paying any fee, or charge whatſoever, to the governor or other officer,—but ſuch additional bedding, linen or cloaths ſhall firſt be examined, to ſee that it is not in a foul or impure ſtate, or improper for admiſſion.

II.

———That any debtor inclined to work, ſhall be employed on application to the keeper, or manufacturer—allowing a third part of his earnings to ſuch manufacturer or keeper;—or if he can have means of labour brought to him from without the priſon, he may work without the interference of the officers of the priſon or any fee whatſoever; provided only that the materials or tools ſhall neither from their bulk, or nature, be unfit to be admitted into the priſon.

III.

As it frequently happens that priſoners confined for debt,—are ſo far removed from, or are ſo deſtitute of, friends, that they are totally deprived of ſuſtenance, and without a power of procuring their groats from their creditors;—and as it is ſometimes the caſe that they are either *not able* to work, or, being able, *cannot procure* employment ſufficient to ſuſtain themſelves—*It is ordered*, That in ſuch caſes,—(on producing a certificate from the miniſter, and ſome other reſpectable inhabitant of the place of reſidence of any debtor, that he is ſo deſtitute of friends, and a deſerving object of the public bounty) the viſiting Juſtices, or any two of them,

them, may order any ſuch priſoner relief from the county ſtock, (not exceeding the ordinary allowance to felons and fines) or may aſſiſt him in procuring his groats.

IV.

———That viſitors to debtors ſhall be admitted on week or working days, from the hour of nine in the morning, till the hour of ſun-ſetting in the evening; when, on bell ringing, all viſitors and ſtrangers whatſoever ſhall leave the priſon. And all debtors ſhall retire to their rooms at nine o'clock in the winter and at ten o'clock in the ſummer months, when all lights ſhall be extinguiſhed,—and their wards ſecured.

V.

———That no viſitor ſhall be admitted within the grating of the debtor's room, unleſs in caſe of ſickneſs, a wife ſhall be deſirous of attending her huſband—parents their children—or children their parents, in the hoſpital;—in which caſe, the governor may permit the ſame.

VI.

———That debtors ſhall be permitted to ſend for, or have brought unto them, at ſeaſona ble and regulated hours, any victuals or cloathing;—but, in reſpect to liquor,—that no priſoner ſhall be allowed either to ſend for, or to drink more than one pint of wine, or one quart of beer, (above the value of one penny per quart) in any one day, or twenty-four

four hours;—and that the governor ſhall be ſtrictly charged to ſee that this regulation is adhered to, according to its intention, and without colluſion;—and if any priſoner ſhall be detected in making uſe of the name of any other priſoner, for the purpoſe of obtaining any greater or encreaſed portion of ſuch ſtrong beer or wine,—the priſoner *conſenting to lend* his name, and the priſoner *uſing* it,—ſhall be rendered incapable of receiving a certificate of good behaviour, and the governor ſhall be required to remove him from the magiſtrate's ward.

VII.

——That a diviſion of the debtor's priſon ſhall be ſet apart for the irregular and contumacious priſoners,—and ſuch as refuſe or neglect to adhere to the rules propoſed by the magiſtrates;—it ſhall be called THE REFRACTORY OR COMMON WARD, and the priſoners confined in this diviſion ſhall be conſidered as withdrawn from all county allowance, and from every other protection and aſſiſtance intended by the magiſtrates, to poor and unfortunate debtors.

VIII.

——That priſoners confined to the refractory or common ward, if they think themſelves aggrieved, may appeal to the viſiting Juſtices at any ſitting,—who, on hearing the plea, ſhall decide on the propriety of the confinement;—and at every ſuch ſitting, the governor ſhall deliver to the ſaid Juſtices, a liſt of priſoners under ſuch confinement—with the cauſe thereof, and the Juſtices ſhall confirm

confirm or annul the ſame, as ſhall appear proper to them.

IX.

———That if any debtor ſhall be guilty of drunkenneſs—profane curſing and ſwearing—irreverent conduct at chapel—or diſreſpectful behaviour to the chaplain,—or ſhall aſſault,—quarrel with,—uſe abuſive words,—or defraud his fellow priſoner,—or ſhall wilfully waſte,—ſpoil, or deſtroy any goods belonging to the county, committed to his care to manufacture;—or ſhall attempt to eſcape, or conſpire with any other perſon ſo to do,—he ſhall be conſidered as offending againſt the rules orders, and bye-laws, laid down for the good government of the priſon,—and ſhall be removed from the magiſtrates' protection, into the refractory or common ward.

X.

———That the table of fees to be paid by the debtors, being reviſed and regulated, as directed by the act of the 32d G. 2.—and 25th G. 3. ſhall be as follows:

TABLE

TABLE OF FEES.

	£.	s.	d.
For entering the action, whereon each priſoner is brought into cuſtody, either on proceſs, capias, latitat, or execution, - - - - -	1	0	0
For entering and diſcharging every ſecond, or other action, upon proceſs, capias, latitat, or execution,	0	13	4
For the certificate of the want of a declaration, in order to ſue out a writ of ſuperſedeas, - - - -	0	6	8
N. B. The above demandable of the priſoner.			
For receiving and entering every declaration againſt a priſoner in cuſtody,	0	2	0
For each copy of a warrant againſt a priſoner, - - - -	0	3	4
N. B. To be paid by perſons making the declaration, or demanding the warrant.			
Attending upon every priſoner, to give bail, ſpecial bail, habeas, or other neceſſary attendance, out of the goal, asdirected by ſtatute, per mile, - - - - -	0	1	0

———That from and after the determination of the commiſſion of the preſent High Sheriff, for this county, no greater or other fees ſhall be taken by the keeper of the goal of, or in reſpect to—any priſoner in his cuſtody.—And, That all fees hitherto demandable by law or cuſtom, by the ſaid keeper, from the county ſtock, do totally ceaſe and determine as aforeſaid.

———That all the above fees, except for the keeper's attendance out of the goal, when paid by any priſoner to the keeper, ſhall be accounted for by him to the public fund, in aid of the debtors' maintenance.

XI.

———That every priſoner, who, during his confinement, ſhall have ſubmitted to the regulations with a decent reſpect and attention, and who has not been guilty of ſwearing or drunkenneſs, of any attempt to acquire more liquor than is allowed, or of other diſorderly practices;—ſhall receive a certificate of ſuch good conduct from the chaplain, or any one viſiting Juſtice, or the chaplain and governor,—which certificate ſhall be a diſcharge of *all* and *every* fee, payable to the keeper or goaler.

XII.

XII.

——That the following table of taxed charges for lodging, bedding, &c. is allowed.

	£.	s.	d.
Every perſon confined in the Sheriff's ward, finding his own bedding, per week, - -	0	1	0
Ditto, with bedding, allowed by the county - - -	0	2	6
Every priſoner occupying a room in the keeper's houſe, ſhall pay per week - - - - - -	0	2	6

CLASS VIII.

FEMALE DEBTORS.

It is expected of all prisoners of this class, that they conform to rules, similar to those appointed for male debtors.

BYE LAWS,

RULES, AND ORDERS,

FOR CLASSING, EMPLOYING, AND GOVERNING

THE

Prisoners Confined in the Penitentiary House.

CLASS, No. IX.

MALE PENITENTIARY,

OR

CONVICTED FELONS.

RULE I.

Ordered, That where any perſon ſhall be adjudged or ordered to confinement in this claſs, every ſuch perſon ſhall be removed to it *inſtantly* on his conviction, or on ſuch order, there to remain during the term of his ſentence, unleſs removed by virtue of any proviſo hereafter mentioned.

II.

——" That the offenders committed to the Penitentiary Houſe ſhall be divided into 3 claſſes. —To be denominated the 1ſt, 2d and 3d claſs. Vide Pen. Act, ſect. 38.

And the time for which ſuch offenders ſhall be ſeverally committed ſhall be divided into three equal parts—and during the firſt part of the time of impriſonment of every ſuch offender,—he ſhall be ranked in the firſt claſs,—during the ſecond part of ſuch time in the 2d claſs,—and during the third part of ſuch time in the 3d claſs. And the confinement and labour of ſuch offenders, as ſhall from time to time be ranked in the firſt claſs, ſhall be the moſt ſtrict and ſevere—and the confinement and labour of the ſecond claſs ſhall be more moderate.——And the confinement and labour of thoſe ranked as the third claſs, ſhall be ſtill more moderate."——Which ſeveral degrees of confinement and labour ſo to be affixed to each claſs, ſhall from time to time be ſettled by the viſiting Juſtices, or by the Juſtices in their quarter ſeſſions,—but ſo as not to defeat or elude the ſpecial proviſions made for regulating the diſcipline of the houſe.

III.

Sect. 39. ———That the governor may employ any of the offenders, who ſhall be ranked in the third claſs, as conſtables of a diviſion—or as aſſiſtants in cleaning the cells,—keeping the priſoners,—or in inſtructing their fellow priſoners of any other claſs in any trade or manufacture, inſtead of being confined to the daily labour of their claſs;—provided only that no ſuch employ be without the diviſion of the priſon and courts allotted to penitentiary priſoners.——Nor ſhall the compenſation, which the governor may think proper to give to any ſuch priſoner be in beer, ale, wine, or other liquor prohibited

hibited by the rules of the claſs.—Nor ſhall he be diſpenſed from being locked up at the hour of other priſoners, or from conforming to the permanent rules of the diviſion—in all things not herein ſpecially excepted.

IV.

——"That the governor, or taſk-maſter, ſhall, during the term preſcribed for the impriſonment and hard labour of ſuch offenders, keep them (ſo far as is conſiſtent with their age, health, or ability) to labour of the hardeſt and moſt ſervile kind, in which drudgery is chiefly required, and where the work is little liable to be ſpoiled by ignorance, neglect, or obſtinacy, ſuch as treading in a wheel, —drawing in a capſtern for turning a mill or other engine,—ſawing ſtone—poliſhing marble—beating hemp—raſping logwood—chopping rags—making cordage—or any other hard and laborious ſervice. And thoſe of leſs health and ability—in picking oakum—weaving ſacks—ſpinning yarn—knitting nets—or other leſs laborious employment.—And if the work to be performed by any ſuch offender be of ſuch a nature as may require previous inſtruction, proper perſons ſhall be provided to give the ſame by order of the viſiting Juſtices." Sect. 32.

V.

———"That all offenders committed to the ſaid Penitentiary Houſe ſhall, during the hours of reſt, be kept *entirely* ſeparate and apart from each Sect. 33.

other, and be lodged in ſeparate rooms and cells.—And alſo during the hours of labour they ſhall, as far as the nature of their employment will admit, be kept ſeparate and apart.—And where the nature of the employment may require two perſons to work together, the taſk-maſter or aſſiſtant ſhall be preſent to attend to the behaviour of ſuch offenders, who ſhall not continue together, except during ſuch hours of labour."

VI.

Sect. 34. ———" That every offender ſhall be employed every day in the year, except Sundays, Chriſtmas day, and Good Friday, or when ill health (in the judgment of the ſurgeon) will not allow of their working.—And the hours or work in each day ſhall be as many as the ſeaſon of the year will admit (deducting thereout the time allowed for meals according to their reſpective claſſes) but not exceeding eight hours in the months of November, December, and January, nine hours in the months of February and October, and ten hours in the reſt of the year."

VII.

Sect. 35. ———" That every offender ſhall, during his confinement, be allowed 1½lb. of good houſehold bread per day, and twice per week, a pint of ſtrong ſoup, made from coarſe, but wholeſome, meat, and peaſe or other vegetables, when in ſolitude, or not employed in labour;—and when in a courſe of labour ſhall have an additional allowance of food, according

according to a dietary to be from time to time directed by the viſiting Juſtices.—He ſhall wear a collar or ring of iron round his neck or leg,—his head ſhall be ſhaved,—and " he ſhall be cloathed with a coarſe uniform apparel, with certain obvious marks or badges affixed to the ſame, as well to humiliate the wearer, as to facilitate diſcovery in caſe of eſcape:—And no ſuch offender ſhall, during his confinement, be permitted to have any food, drink, or cloathing, but ſuch as ſhall be allowed by the regulation or ſpecial order of the Juſtices."

VIII.

———" That no officer or ſervant of the priſon ſhall ſupply any offender therein with any money, proviſion, diet, ſpirituous or other liquors, except ſuch as is directed by the dietary, or by the ſpecial direction of a viſiting Juſtice, and except ſuch additional diet be ordered by the ſurgeon in caſe of illneſs.—And in caſe any ſuch officer or ſervant ſhall be found guilty of carrying to any ſuch offender, or of knowingly permitting to be carried to any offender, any money, cloathing, proviſions or diet, or liquors, contrary to the intention of the penitentiary act, ſuch officer or ſervant ſhall immediately be ſuſpended by the governor, who ſhall report the ſame at the next meeting of the viſiting Juſtices, who ſhall enquire thereof on oath, and puniſh ſuch officer or ſervant by forfeiture of office, and the arrears of his ſalary witheld as his ſecurity for good behaviour. Sect. 36.

IX. That

IX.

———That all priſoners, on leaving their work in the evening, ſhall immediately be taken to their cells, and locked up for the night.

X.

———That aſſize tranſports waiting removal ſhall as uſual receive no county allowance for their ordinary ſuſtenance when without labour.—The government allowance of 2s. 6d. per week ſhall be paid them in daily portions, and laid out as they require in bread or other food.—When labouring, they ſhall receive the ſame extra-food allowed to other labouring convicts.

XI. *(B.)*

———That no perſon whatſoever ſhall have acceſs to any priſoner of this claſs, except—the Sheriff—the viſiting or other Juſtices of the Peace for the county—the chaplain, ſurgeon, and the officers of the priſon; which officers are required on no account to hold converſation with any ſuch priſoner, but ſhall confine themſelves to giving the neceſſary commands, and relieving their wants in as few words as poſſible.

XII. Gloceſterſh.

XII.

Gloceſterſh. Act, 25 G. 3. ſect. 45. "The "governor of the Penitentiary Houſe, and his aſ- "ſiſtants, ſhall have the ſame power over offen- "ders confined therein, as is incident to the of- "fice of Sheriff, or gaoler; and in like manner "be anſwerable for the eſcape of any offender "within his cuſtody;——and moreover, the ſaid "governor ſhall have power to hear complaints, "—and examine any perſons touching offences,— "and determine and puniſh the ſame (except by "whipping) in ſuch and the ſame manner, as the "Governor of each national Penitentiary Houſe is "empowered to do by the 19th G. 3. c. 74. viz. "Diſobedience to the rules and orders of the "houſe,"—or any legal commands of the gover- nor or aſſiſtants,—"aſſaults of one perſon confined in ſuch houſe upon another, when no dangerous wound or bruiſe is given,—profane curſing and ſwearing, or indecent behaviour,—abſence from chapel, or irreverent behaviour there,—idleneſs or negligence in work,"—or wilful waſte, or ſpoiling goods delivered to be wrought or manufactured,— "all which are declared to be offences,—and the Governor may examine any perſons touching the ſame, and determine thereupon, and puniſh ſuch offences, by ordering the offender"—to cloſer con- finement in his own cell, or to the dark or refrac- tory cells,—or to any ſuperior degree of conſtraint admitted in the rules of the priſon:—But he ſhall enter every ſuch puniſhment in a book to be kept for that purpoſe;—and no ſuch puniſhment ſhall be continued more than three days, without the

Vide Pen. Act, ſect. 46.

conſent

conſent of the chaplain, who, if he approve thereof, ſhall ſign his name in a column to be left for that purpoſe, which ſhall juſtify a further continuance of the puniſhment for ſix days, or until the next meeting of the viſiting Juſtices;—" And " in caſe of the repetition of ſuch offences, or " of offences more enormous, which the gover- " nor is not by the ſaid act empowered to pu- " niſh, the governor ſhall report the ſame to the " viſiting Juſtices, or one of them, for the time " being;——and ſuch Juſtices, or one of them, " ſhall have power to enquire upon oath, and de- " termine concerning all ſuch offences ſo reported " to them, and ſhall order ſuch offenders to be " puniſhed in ſuch manner as is directed reſpect- " ing offenders in the National Penitentiary- " Houſes,"—viz. (Pen. Act, ſect. 47) " *The Governor ſhall confine ſuch offenders either in his or her own lodging room, or in one of the* refractory cells, *'till the offence can be ſo reported to the ſaid* viſiting Juſtices, *or one of them, who may order ſuch offenders to be puniſhed by moderate whipping, or repeated whippings,—by cloſe confinement in the* refractory cells, *with bread and water only for ſuſtenance, for any term not exceeding one month,—or by removing ſuch offenders, if ranked in the ſecond or third claſs, into any prior claſs,—or by all or any of ſuch puniſhments;—and in caſe of removal into any prior claſs, the offender ſhall from the time of making ſuch order of removal, go thro' ſuch prior claſs,—and alſo the ſubſequent claſs or claſſes, in the ſame manner as under her or his original commitment,—and for ſuch additional time as ſuch* Juſtice *or* Juſtices *ſhall think proper to order,—ſo as the whole time of confinement to be computed from ſuch order of removal into ſuch prior claſs, to the final diſcharge of the offender, ſhall not*

Gloceſ. Act ſect. 45.

exceed the original term, for which he or ſhe was committed."

XIII.

Gloceſterſh. Act, ſect. 45,—with reference to Penitentiary Act, ſect. 65,—" If any perſon who " ſhall be ordered to hard labour in the ſaid Peni- " tentiary Houſe [*inſtead of being capitally pu-* " *niſhed*] ſhall at any time during the term for " which he or ſhe ſhall be ſo ordered to confine- " ment,—break priſon, or eſcape from the ſaid " Penitentiary Houſe,——or in his or her con- " veyance thereto, or from the perſon or perſons " having lawful cuſtody of ſuch offender,"—*he or* " *ſhe ſo breaking priſon or eſcaping—ſhall be* " *guilty of felony, without benefit of clergy;—but* " *in caſe he or ſhe ſo breaking priſon or eſcaping,—* " *hath been ordered to hard labour inſtead of tranſ-* " *portation,—he or ſhe ſhall be puniſhed by an ad-* " *dition of three years to the term for which he or* " *ſhe at the time of his or her breach of priſon or* " *eſcape was ſubject to be confined;—and if ſuch* " *perſon ſo puniſhed by ſuch addition to the term of* " *confinement ſhall afterwards be convicted of a ſe-* " *cond eſcape or breach of priſon,—he or ſhe ſhall be* " *adjudged guilty of felony without benefit of clergy.*"

Vide Penitentiary act.

Vide Penitentiary act.

And further by the ſame Act, and with reference to Penitentiary Act, ſect. 66, " If any perſon ſhall " reſcue any offender ordered to *hard labour* in the " ſaid Penitentiary Houſe, either during his or her " conveyance thereto,—or whilſt ſuch offender " ſhall be in cuſtody of the perſon or perſons under " whoſe care or charge he or ſhe ſhall be ſo con- " fined,—or if any perſon ſhall be aiding or aſſiſt-

" ing in any ſuch reſcue,—*every ſuch perſon ſo reſ-*
" *cuing, aiding, or aſſiſting, ſhall be guilty of felony,*
" *and may be ordered to hard labour in the ſaid Peni-*
" *tentiary Houſe or other place of confinement for any*
" *term not leſs than one, nor exceeding five years*;—
" and if any perſon having the cuſtody of any ſuch
" offender, as an aſſiſtant, ſhall *voluntarily* permit
" ſuch offender to eſcape;—or if any perſon what-
" ſoever ſhall, by ſupplying arms, tools, inſtru-
" ments, or means of diſguiſe, or otherwiſe, in any
" manner aid or aſſiſt any ſuch offender in any eſ-
" cape, or in any attempt to make an eſcape,
" (though no eſcape be actually made)—*every ſuch*
" *perſon ſo permitting, attempting, aiding, or aſſiſting,*
" *ſhall be guilty of felony*;—and if any perſon having
" ſuch cuſtody as an aſſiſtant, ſhall *negligently* per-
" mit any ſuch offender to eſcape, ſuch perſon ſo
" permitting *ſhall be guilty of a miſdemeanor*; *and*
" *being lawfully convicted thereof, ſhall be puniſhed*
" *by fine or impriſonment, or both, at the diſcretion*
" *of the Court.*"

XIV.

Gloceſterſh. Act, ſect. 46, and 19 G. 3, ſect. 67, " Any offender eſcaping, breaking priſon, or
" being reſcued, ſhall be tried at the aſſizes of the
" county where he or ſhe ſhall be retaken,—and
" an atteſted copy of the certificate given to the
" keeper by the clerk of the aſſize or ſeſſions,—
" ſhall, on due proof of the identity of the perſon,
" be ſufficient evidence to the court and jury."

XV.

———That the taſk-maſter (being from time to time empowered ſo to do by the Committee of Juſtices

Juſtices at the quarter ſeſſions) ſhall, with the privity and approbation of the governor, purchaſe ſuch materials as may be neceſſary for carrying on any trade or occupation within the priſon,——and ſhall diſtribute the ſame among the ſeveral priſoners to be employed in working them,—and ſhall conſtantly ſuperintend the work of the ſaid offenders, and take account of every neglect of work, or other miſbehaviour,—and likewiſe of any extraordinary diligence or good behaviour in any of ſuch offenders, and enter the ſame in his book, to be ſubmitted from time to time to the viſiting Juſtices,—and ſhall keep an account of the quantities daily worked by the ſeveral offenders;——he ſhall alſo keep an account of the quantity of materials ſo wrought, as a ſet off or aquittal from his account of raw materials purchaſed, and for which he ſhall be anſwerable to the county;——and the ſaid taſkmaſter (being in like manner empowered by the Juſtices at quarter ſeſſions) ſhall (with the like privity and approbation of the governor) ſell and diſpoſe of the manufactured goods, and paſs to account the money ariſing from ſuch ſales, deducting therefrom the ſhares (if any)which are allowed to the priſoners,—and for which the priſoner's general receipt, on quitting the priſon, or to each ſettling day, ſhall be his diſcharge;——and ſhall keep the account of the whole in ſuch a manner, that the general profits may be ſeen;——and the governor ſhall and may conſtantly ſuperintend ſuch book or books, which ſhall, with all neceſſary vouchers, be delivered to the Juſtices at the firſt ſitting of the court at every quarter ſeſſions;——and the ſaid ſeveral books ſhall then be examined by the committee, and compared with the receipts and vouchers, and ſhall be verified by the governor or

taſk-maſter, upon oath if required, and ſhall be allowed or diſallowed accordingly;——and the Juſtices ſhall then allow to the ſaid governor and taſk-maſter their ſhare of the labour of the priſon, according to the regulations on that behalf;—— and if any fraud is ſuſpected, or any improper charge appears in the accounts of the governor or taſk-maſter, the Juſtices may examine *on oath* any officer or ſervant, or priſoner, belonging to the houſe, or employed about the ſame, or any perſon, whoſe bills or accounts are then delivered, of whom any neceſſaries, ſtock, and materials, have been bought, or to whom any manufactured goods have been ſold,—concerning any article contained or omitted in ſuch account;——and in caſe there ſhall appear any falſe entry—knowingly or wilfully made—or any fraudulent omiſſion thereout, or any other fraud whatſoever,—or any fraud or colluſion betwixt the governor and manufacturer, or betwixt any officer or officers, or other ſervants of the houſe, or any other perſon or perſons;——beſides the private ſatisfaction which the party injured may be entitled to by law,—and over and above the forfeiture of any ſecurity that may be given,—the Juſtices in their quarter ſeſſion ſhall diſmiſs ſuch governor, manufacturer, or other officer or officers, who ſhall be guilty of ſuch fraud, or conſenting to any ſuch colluſion,—and, if they ſee fit, ſhall order them to be indicted at the following quarter ſeſſion, or proceed to puniſh them, as directed by the 17th G. 2. c. 5.

XVI.

——— " That if the viſiting Juſtices ſhall at any time obſerve, or be ſatisfactorily informed of any

any extraordinary diligence or merit in any of the offenders under their inſpection, they ſhall report the ſame to the Judges at the next or any ſubſequent aſſizes to be holden for the county;"—— In order that ſuch offender may receive ſuch mitigation of his ſentence as may be thought meet.

XVII.

———That if any offender, during his confinement, ſhall have been induſtrious and obedient, the chaplain and governor,—or chaplain and a viſiting Juſtice, ſhall, on his diſmiſſion, give him a certificate of ſuch good behaviour, and, if they have reaſon to believe that ſuch offender is actually and ſincerely reformed in manners, they ſhall expreſs the ſame in ſuch certificate.—And no offender ſhall be diſmiſſed at the end of his term (unleſs at his own requeſt) if he ſhall labour under any acute and dangerous diſtemper--nor until in the opinion of the ſurgeon he can be diſcharged with ſafety. And when diſcharged, his own or other decent cloathing ſhall be delivered to every offender, together with ſuch ſum of money as ſhall by the viſiting Juſtices, or Juſtices in quarter ſeſſions be judged neceſſary for ſubſiſtence to the place of his legal ſettlement not exceeding ten ſhillings.—And over and above ſuch ſum—(in caſe he ſhall have obtained a certificate of good behaviour as above mentioned) the offender ſhall receive a further ſum in proportion to the term for which ſuch perſon ſhall have been impriſoned not exceeding 3l.—And in caſe ſuch offender ſhall be able to procure any reputable maſter of a ſhip, or tradeſman, or other ſubſtantial houſe-keeper who ſhall take him into ſervice—

if,

if, at the end of one year's ſervice, ſuch maſter or miſtreſs will give him a certificate, ſetting forth that ſuch offender hath ſerved him or her ſoberly and honeſtly during the year, and that he or ſhe were content with ſuch offender's ſervice—the ſaid juſtices in quarter ſeſſions ſhall allow to him a further ſum equal to that allowed on diſmiſſion. But ſuch certificate ſhall be witneſſed by the Miniſter of the pariſh where ſuch maſter or miſtreſs ſhall reſide,—who ſhall teſtify that he believes the contents of the certificate to be true, and that the offender has been regular in attendance on divine ſervice.

CLASS

CLASS, No. X.

FEMALE PENITENTIARY,

OR

CONVICTED PRISONERS.

Regulation and Diſcipline—as No. IX.;—*regard being had to their Sex and ability, in appointing their labour.*

CLASS XI.

BRIDEWELL attached to the GAOL.

Ordered, That the rules for puniſhment and diſcipline ſhall be as in the other bridewells; —but the general government and employ ſhall fall in with, and make part of the eſtabliſhment of the Penitentiary Houſe, ſo far as regards officers, employment, expence, accounts, &c.

The foregoing RULES, ORDERS, and REGULATIONS, —— with the TABLES of FEES and CHARGES annexed,——having been read.

Ordered,

THAT they are approved by this COURT.

And that the Chairman be requeſted to lay the ſame before the Judges at the approaching aſſize for this county,—in order that they may amend, or approve, and confirm the ſame, according to the ſtatutes in the caſe made and provided.

———THAT the RULES, ORDERS, and REGULATIONS, together with the TABLE of FEES and

and CHARGES annexed, (when ſo confirmed by the Judges of aſſize) ſhall be printed and publiſhed.

SIGNED,

DODINGTON HUNT, Chairman.

W. CODRINGTON,	J. GUISE,
G. O. PAUL,	T. CRAWLEY BOEVEY,
T. MASTER,	J. WEBB,
C. T. MORGAN,	T. B. DELA BERE,
N. WINCHCOMBE,	JOHN SHEPPARD,
SAM. PICKERING,	J. SMALL,
G. HAYWARD,	J. FOLEY,
J. PYRKE,	C. HAYWARD,
J. W. HORLOCK,	B. HYETT,
JOHN PARKER,	J. WALL,
P. HAWKER,	JOS. A. SMALL,
GEO. HARDWICKE,	C. COXWELL.

Having reviewed the foregoing table of Rules, Orders, and Regulations as Bye-Laws for the Government of the New Gaol, for the county of Gloceſter, together with the Table of Fees and Charges annexed;——and the foregoing Bye-Laws, Rules, and Orders, for receiving, governing, and employing the offenders to be confined in the Penitentiary Houſe, for the county of Gloceſter, having been ſubmitted to us——WE DECLARE THAT WE DO NOT SEE ANY THING CONTRARY TO LAW IN ANY, OR EITHER OF THEM, AND DO HEREBY CONFIRM THE SAME, as—Given under our hands at Gloceſter, this ſixth day of Auguſt, 1790.

R. PERRYN,
F. BULLER.

Glocester-County 2

GENERAL REGULATIONS

FOR

Inspection and Controul of all the Prisons,

TOGETHER WITH

RULES,

AND

ORDERS,

FOR THE

Government of the Houses of Correction,

WITHIN THE

COUNTY OF GLOCESTER,

MADE, PUBLISHED, AND DECLARED

AT A

General or Quarter Sessions of the Peace, holden by Adjournment on the 15th of July, 1790;

BEFORE

DODINGTON HUNT, CHAIRMAN,

W. CODRINGTON,	SAM. PICKERING,	J. SHEPPARD,
G. O. PAUL,	G. HAYWARD,	J. SMALL,
J. GUISE,	J. PYRKE,	J. FOLEY,
T. CRAWLEY BOEVEY	J. W. HORLOCK,	C. HAYWARD,
T. MASTER,	J. PARKER,	B. HYETT,
J. WEBB,	P. HAWKER,	J. WALL,
C. T. MORGAN,	GEO. HARDWICKE,	J. A. SMALL
N. WINCHCOMBE,	T. B. DELA BERE,	C. COXWELL.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

FOR

INSPECTION AND CONTROUL.

RULE I.

BY Gloceſterſh. Goal Act—25th G. 3.—ſect. 48—" The Juſtices of the Peace, for the " county of Gloceſter, ſhall, at every Michaelmas " General or Quarter Seſſions,—reſpectively ap- " point two or more Juſtices, viſitors of the new " Gaol and Penitentiary Houſe, and Houſes of " Correction, contiguous thereto,—and alſo two " or more other Juſtices, viſitors for each of the " ſaid four other Houſes of Correction;—and " ſuch viſiting Juſtices ſo reſpectively appointed, " ſhall, either together or ſingly, perſonally viſit " and inſpect each ſuch priſon, at leaſt three times " in each quarter of a year, and oftener if occaſion " ſhall require, and ſhall examine into the ſtate of " the buildings,—the cleanlineſs and neatneſs of " rooms,—the behaviour and conduct of the " reſpective officers,—and the treatment and con- " dition of the priſoners,—the amount of their " earnings,—and the expences attending each " priſon reſpectively,—and in matters of preſſing

" neceſſity, and within the powers of their com-
" miſſion as Juſtices, ſhall take cognizance there-
" in, and proceed to regulate and redreſs the
" ſame; and at every General or Quarter Seſ-
" ſions of the Peace, the ſaid viſiting Juſtices,
" reſpectively, ſhall make a report in writing, of
" the ſtate and condition of the ſaid new Goal,—
" Penitentiary Houſe, and Houſes of Correction,
" and of all abuſes, which may occur in their ob-
" ſervation therein, and the Chairman of the ſaid
" Seſſion is required to call upon the ſaid viſitors
" for ſuch report;—and further it is declared law-
" ful, for every Juſtice of the Peace for the ſaid
" county, of his own accord, *and without being*
" *appointed a viſitor*, to enter into the ſaid new
" Gaol,—Penitentiary Houſe, and Houſes of
" Correction, reſpectively, and examine the ſame,
" at ſuch time and times, and as often as he ſhall
" think fit;—and if he ſhall diſcover any abuſes
" therein, he is required to report them in writing,
" at the next General or Quarter Seſſions, which
" ſhall be holden for the ſaid county,—and as of-
" ten as report of any abuſes ſhall be ſo made, by
" the viſiting or other Juſtices,—they ſhall be ta-
" ken into immediate conſideration by the Juſtices,
" at the ſaid Quarter Seſſions, who are required
" to take the moſt effectual meaſures for enquir-
" ing into and rectifying ſuch abuſes—as ſoon as
" the nature of the caſe will allow."

II.

Reſolved, That it appears to this Court, that in the commitment of priſoners, the Magiſtrates ſhould in *general* be governed by the following appropriation of diſtrict.

To

To the common Gaol, or Sheriff's Priſon.

1. Felons of every deſcription, and all perſons for trial by Jury, either at the Aſſizes or Quarter Seſſions;—as alſo all accomplices in felonies, admitted as evidence on the part of the Crown.

2. The claſs of priſoners called Fines,—or thoſe who are debtors to the King for penalties unſatisfied, and perſons committed (in default of ſureties) to appear at the Aſſizes or Quarter Seſſions.

To the moſt neighbouring Houſe of Correction.

All other perſons;—but it ſhould be obſerved by Magiſtrates, when ſo ſituated, as to be equidiſtant from two priſons,—that, in the caſe of Bridewell priſoners, who muſt of neceſſity be brought up to Quarter Seſſions to be diſcharged, —the commitment in the *firſt inſtance* ſhould be made to the priſon the neareſt to Gloceſter.

General

General Appropriation of Diſtrict.

TO GLOCESTER BRIDEWELL.

Total Commitments from the Hundreds of

Deerhurſt,
Tewkeſbury,
Dudſtone, and
King's-Barton.

Commitments for Seſſions from the Hundreds of

Tibleſton,
Cleeve,
Cheltenham,
Rapſgate,
Biſley,
Whitſtone,
Botloe,
Dutchy.

DEAN BRIDEWELL.

Total Commitments from the Hundreds of

St. Briavell's,
Bledeſlow,
Weſtbury.

Commitments in Caſes not to be brought to Seſſions, from the Hundreds of

Botloe,
Dutchy.

HORSELY.

HORSLEY BRIDEWELL.

Total Commitments from the hundreds of

Longtree,
Upper Berkeley.

Commitments in Caſes not to be ſent to Seſſions, from the Hundreds of

Whitſtone,
Biſley.

Commitments for Seſſions, from the Hundreds of

Thornbury,
Grumbald's Aſh, and
Upper Thornbury.

NORTHLEACH BRIDEWELL.

Total Commitments from the Hundreds of

Kiftſgate Upper,
Ditto Lower,
Slaughter,
Weſtminſter Upper,
Ditto Lower,
Cirenceſter,
Crawthorne, and
Minety,
Britwell's Barrow,
Bradley.

Commitments

Commitments not for Seſſions, from the Hundreds of

Tibleſton,
Cleeve,
Cheltenham,
Rapſgate.

BRISTOL BRIDEWELL.

Total Commitments from the Hundreds of

Lower Berkeley,
Puckle Church,
Langley, and
Swineſhead,
King's-Barton,
Henbury.

Commitments not for Seſſions, from the Hundreds of

Thornbury, Upper and Lower,
Grumbald's Aſh.*

III.

———That it is a duty incumbent on *every* acting Magiſtrate occaſionally to viſit any and every priſon, to which he may commit offenders to puniſhment.

* Magiſtrates will underſtand, that this appropriation of diſtrict is merely intended to give a general idea,---*that the comparative expence of conveying the priſoner to one priſon or another, ſhould always be attended to*;—It is not poſſible to form a rule to this purpoſe, that would be correctly applicable in all caſes,——and in every part of the county.

IV.

IV.

———That Periodical Petty Seſſions be holden at the Committee Rooms of each Houſe of Correction, which all Juſtices, acting within the diſtrict, to which ſuch priſon is appropriated, are requeſted to attend by a rotation; which rotation ſhould be ſettled at a meeting of ſuch Juſtices, to be held as ſoon as convenient after the opening of each priſon reſpectively.

N. B. The buſineſs of the ſeſſions for licenſing alehouſes, and appointing overſeers of the poor, or ſurveyors of the highways, ſhould not be done within the priſons, on account of the number of perſons uſually attending.

V.

———That a book ſhall be kept at each priſon, in which the viſiting and other Juſtices are requeſted to write their obſervations at each viſit; which book ſhall be returned into Court at every Quarter Seſſions.

VI.

———That all books hereafter directed to be kept by the Governor or Keeper, or other Officer of the Gaol, Penitentiary Houſe,—or any other Houſe of Correction,—reſpecting the oeconomy of any ſuch priſon, and the manufactures thereof, and all accounts of expences and earnings of each priſon reſpectively, be laid before the Juſtices at each of the four General Quarter Seſſions in the year—at the firſt opening of the court,—when a committee ſhall be immediately appointed to audit all ſuch accounts,—to examine into the expences,

and ſtate of the manufactures of the different priſons; and if the ſaid committee ſhall perceive any waſte or miſmanagement, they ſhall report the ſame to the court, or ſhall proceed to correct or puniſh the ſame, as the caſe may require.

VII.

———That it be referred to the ſaid committee, to make contracts or agreements with any perſons whomſoever, for the clothing, diet, and all other neceſſaries, for the maintenance and ſupport of the offenders confined in the reſpective priſons, or for implements and materials for any kind of manufacture or trade, for employing the priſoners therein;—or they may direct the Governor or Taſkmaſters of the reſpective priſons, to make ſuch agreements or contracts,—the terms of which have been firſt ſubmitted to, and approved by them;———or they may refer the conſideration of ſuch contracts to the committee of viſiting Juſtices, when (from local circumſtances of the caſe) they may be ſuppoſed more competent to judge of any propoſal.

SCALE

SCALE OF SOLITARY,

AND OTHER

PUNISHMENTS,

TO BE APPLIED

In the Diſcipline of all the Priſons,

SOLITUDE.

FIRST, *and greateſt Degree,*

IN DARK CELLS;—without communication with any perſon, except the chaplain—ſurgeon—or magiſtrates (when inſpecting the ſtate of the priſon) and the keeper, who ſhall *himſelf* ſee every priſoner, ſo confined, once *at leaſt* in every day,—direct the cell to be regularly cleaned,—ſerve the priſon allowance daily at a ſtated hour—and ſhall further attend to and relieve all ſuch other wants as may be conducive to the health of the priſoner,

SECOND DEGREE.

In the LIGHT CELLS—with a like ſecluſion from ſociety, and the ſame attention of the keeper to the

 health

health of the priſoners confined—as in the *Firſt Degree.*

N. B. Theſe two firſt degrees are directed merely as puniſhments for refractory priſoners, and to enforce the diſcipline of the priſon; confinement in them muſt be regulated by the rules which reſpectively regulate the puniſhments of the claſſes,

THIRD DEGREE.

Being the moſt ſevere in the ordinary diſcipline of the houſes of correction.

The priſoner confined to his own cell in this degree ſhall be taken into the airing ground for ſo many hours in every day as the diviſions of the court will admit;—it being underſtood, that only one priſoner of a claſs ſhall be in any court at one and the ſame time.—It follows that the time allowed to each will be a ſhare of the day bearing proportion to the number of priſoners of the ſame claſs in the priſon.

On Sundays, and other occaſions of religious exerciſe, the priſoner ſhall be removed *ſingly* to the chapel—and provided his or her behaviour be orderly and decent—he or ſhe ſhall, on Sundays, be allowed to air in the courts in the ſociety of his or her claſs.

FOURTH

FOURTH DEGREE.

The priſoner ſhall be confined to his or her cell at all times except during divine ſervice—and the time allotted for meals,—when he or ſhe may aſſociate with others of the claſs in the day room or airing grounds.

N. B. In the two *latter*—as in the former degrees, the priſoners ſhall be daily ſerved with the priſon allowance, and the keeper ſhall pay a like attention to their health and cleanlineſs.

In addition to the means of puniſhment—by ſolitude,—fetters and hand cuffs ſhall be provided at the county expence.——But they are not to be uſed in the ordinary cuſtody of any *unconvicted* or *bridewell* priſoner—except ſuch as ſhall be committed on any charge of capital offence, or old offenders;—They ſhall be applied as puniſhment for contumacy or diſobedience, or as a precaution in the caſe of riots or other attempts to eſcape—as directed by the rules before referred to.

GENERAL

GENERAL
RULES AND ORDERS
FOR THE
GOVERNMENT
OF THE
HOUSES OF CORRECTION.

GENERAL DIVISIONS

OF THE

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

CLASS I.

The more atrocious Male Offenders,—who, by the warrants of their commitment, are to be puniſhed with *hard* labour.

CLASS II.

Idle Apprentices,—*Servants,*—*and other young and leſs atrocious Male Offenders,*—ſentenced to hard labour.

CLASS III.

All other Male Offenders,—*not* ſpecially ordered to hard labour;—or who, being committed as fines, or for want of ſureties, may be diſcharged on paying a penalty, or finding ſureties.

CLASS IV.

Female Priſoners of all deſcriptions;———with this obſervation,—that altho' they ſhall be confined in the ſame general diviſion,—they may be ſubdivided into claſſes,—and the degree of puniſhment and conſtraint depend (as reſpecting Males) on the nature of the commitment.

DISCIPLINE.

FIRST CLASS.

RULE I.

IT is ordered;—That, provided materials for labour can be procured, priſoners in this claſs ſhall (as far as is conſiſtent with the nature of their employ) work by taſk, which ſhall be proportioned to the age, and force of the priſoner;—the taſk to be ſubmitted from time to time to the viſiting Juſtices.

II.

———That, as far as may be conſiſtent with the nature of the employment and the ſtructure of the priſon, each priſoner of this claſs ſhall work in a room alone.

III.

———That a correct account of the profits of the priſoners' labour ſhall be kept,—which being divided into three equal parts, one ſhall be paid to the keeper or manufacturer, and the other two ſhall be applied to the county fund.

IV.

IV.

——That, ſhould the means of labour be wanting, the priſoners of this claſs ſhall be puniſhed by ſolitary impriſonment in the *third* degree.

V.

——That no perſon whatſoever ſhall have acceſs to any priſoner of this claſs, except viſiting or other Juſtices of the Peace for the county—the chaplain, ſurgeon, and the officers of the priſon; which officers are required on no account to hold converſation with any ſuch priſoner, but ſhall confine themſelves to giving the neceſſary commands, and relieving their wants in as few words as poſſible.

VI.

——That every offender of this claſs ſhall, during his confinement, be allowed 1½lb. of good houſehold bread per day, and (in caſe he does not forfeit the ſame by miſbehaviour) twice per week, a pint of ſtrong ſoup, made from coarſe, but wholeſome meat, and peaſe or other vegetables, when in ſolitude, or not employed in labour;—and when in a courſe of labour ſhall have an additional allowance of food, according to the dietary

to

to be from time to time directed by the viſiting Juſtices;—and no officer or ſervant of the priſon ſhall ſupply any ſuch offender with any money, proviſion, diet, ſpirituous or other liquors, except ſuch as is directed by the dietary, or by the ſpecial direction of a viſiting Juſtice, and except ſuch additional diet be ordered by the ſurgeon in caſe of illneſs.

DISCI-

DISCIPLINE.

SECOND CLASS.

RULE I.

AS the diſtinction of this claſs from the former is more in age, condition, and character, than from the nature of the commitment;—the diſcipline ſhall be *generally* as that of the Firſt Claſs;—the portion of labour being directed with *regard to age and condition*, their taſk will of courſe be leſs ſevere;—they may alſo be allowed more time for recreation at their meals.

DISCIPLINE.

THIRD CLASS.

RULE I.

THE priſoners of this deſcription falling chiefly under the directions of the clauſe in the act 22 G. 3. c. 24, ſec. 7, " Half the net profits of their " labour muſt be accounted for and paid to them, " as therein directed;"——the other half ſhall be ſhared betwixt the county and the keeper.—— They ſhall be allowed one pound and a half of good houſehold bread per day from the county fund, and a ſhare of their earnings ſhall be paid to them during confinement ſufficient to purchaſe additional food; the remainder ſhall be paid at their diſcharge.

II.

It is ordered, That the priſoners of this claſs ſhall work in ſociety;—and if work *cannot* be procured, ſuch of them as are *convicted* of offences—ſhall be puniſhed with ſolitude in degree IV.

III.

——That ſhould there at any time be priſoners in this claſs, who may be detained for ſecurity

curity *only*, they ſhall be allowed more time for their aſſociating and living together in the yards: ——but reſpecting *all* priſoners of this claſs,— ſhould means of work be preſented to them, and ſhould they refuſe to be employed, the county allowance ſhall be with-held, and they ſhall be puniſhed with ſolitude in degree III.

IV.

———That every priſoner of this claſs, who ſhall conform to the orders of the priſon, may ſend out for, or receive from his friends,—any additional article of cloathing or food, the uſe of which is permitted within the priſon.

DISCIPLINE.

FOURTH CLASS.

WOMEN.

RULE I.

IT is ordered,—That thoſe who, by the warrant of the commitment, are ordered to hard labour as claſs I. or II. of the men, ſhall work in *ſingle* rooms,——and without labour be kept in ſolitude in degree III.

II.

———That the leſs atrocious, or ſuch as are equal to claſs III. of the men, ſhall work in ſociety,—and, without work, be kept in ſolitude, degree IV.

Provided always, that the buſineſs of waſhing for the priſoners, the gaoler and his family, (which is to be executed by this claſs of priſoners) ſhall in no caſe be neglected.

The rules laid down for apportioning labour,—hours of recreation,—and dividing the earnings of the male priſoners,—ſhall be adhered to in this claſs,—regard being had in all caſes to the ſex and force of the priſoner.

Their daily allowance of bread ſhall be one pound and three ounces;—in other caſes, the rules reſpecting their ſuſtenance, ſhall be as in regard to the males.

General

General Rules and Orders,

RESPECTING

HOUSES OF CORRECTION.

RULE I.

RESOLVED,—That each governor of a Houſe of Correction, ſhall be allowed a ſalary of £50. per ann.—in conſideration of which, he is to take no fee, gratuity, or emolument whatſoever, ariſing from, or by means of, his ſituation,—(except only ſuch a ſhare of the labour of the priſoners, as ſhall be allotted to him by the regulations of the priſon.) Governor.

II.

As it muſt be preſumed, that in the firſt year's ſervice many additional expences may ariſe to the governor, and that the profits to be obtained by the labour of the priſoners, will be very inconſiderable, *Reſolved*,—That the further ſum of £20. be paid to each governor, who ſhall ſerve the firſt year to the ſatisfaction of the Juſtices.

III.

Reſolved,—That on accepting his office, each governor ſhall enter into a bond, with ſufficient ſureties, in the ſum of £50. to obey the rules and regulations laid down for the government of the

priſon;—and, ſhould it be thought proper to entruſt him with money for carrying on the employment of the priſon,—he ſhall give a further ſecurity to indemnify the county.

IV.

———That the governor ſhall not be concerned, either directly or indirectly, in any other occupation or employment whatſoever, ſave only ſuch as ſhall be concerning or connected with the labour of the priſoners.

V.

———That the governor ſhall keep a journal in which he is hereby directed to record the daily events of the priſon.

VI.

———That the governor ſhall execute his office in perſon;—that he ſhall ſee every priſoner in his cuſtody at leaſt twice in every twenty-four hours;—that he ſhall attend the priſoners when at chapel, and at the diſtribution of their bread;——that he ſhall not abſent himſelf from the priſon for a night, or twenty-four hours—without permiſſion of a viſiting Juſtice, ſignified in writing,—unleſs in the execution of any part of his duty which may require ſuch abſence, or by reaſon of ſome unforeſeen accident, which he ſhall ſtate in his journal.

VII.

VII.

———That the ſum of £20. per ann. be allowed to each turnkey or deputy, where ſuch ſhall be found neceſſary.

VIII.

————That the governor ſhall have no intereſt whatſoever in any contract or agreement for feeding or cloathing the priſoners.——It is his duty to ſee that the perſons ſupplying them do neither defraud the priſoners or the county.—That he ſhall pay all occaſional bills left to his charge, and enter all accounts concerning the expences of the priſon in a book to be kept for that purpoſe, ſpecifying the date of payment, with reference to the vouchers, which he ſhall deliver with his accounts as hereafter directed.

IX.

Ordered,—That the Governor ſhall be the agent to contract or agree for any cloathing, diet, or other neceſſaries to be uſed in his priſon;—ſuch contract or agreement being previouſly approved by the Court of quarter ſeſſions, or by the viſiting Juſtices—(as ſhall be determined). And he ſhall keep the accounts concerning the maintenance of the priſon, and the offenders therein—in a book to be kept for that purpoſe.

X.

——That the governor may carry on any manufacture, trade, or employment for the priſoners on his own account,—or may otherwiſe purchaſe on account of the county the neceſſary tools and materials for carrying on any manufacture, trade or employment, as ſhall be determined by the Juſtices;—and ſhall keep account of all ſuch materials and tools delivered to his care, and to whom, and to what purpoſe, the ſame were delivered out to be manufactured, and ſhall ſuperintend the work delivered to the offenders, and keep an account of the manufactured goods returned, and ſhall ſell and diſpoſe thereof—and paſs to account the money ariſing from ſuch ſales—deducting therefrom the ſhare (if any) which is to be allowed to the priſoner, and for which the priſoner's general receipt on quitting the priſon ſhall be an acquittal.——And the ſaid ſeveral books, together with other books of account, directed by the rules to be kept, ſhall be delivered to the Chairman at every quarter ſeſſions as ſoon as the court ſhall be ſitting,—and the committee to be appointed ſhall examine all ſuch accounts and compare them with the receipts and vouchers—and ſhall call on ſuch governors to verify the ſame on oath—and ſhall allow or diſallow the ſame accordingly.—And the ſaid account being ſo ſettled and allowed,—the Committee ſhall then allow to the ſaid governor his ſhare of the labour of the priſon according to the rules.—And if any fraud is ſuſpected, or any improper charge appears, the Committee ſhall examine (on oath) any other officer, or ſervant, or other perſon employed or concerned, or whoſe bills or accounts are then delivered

in

in—concerning any article contained or omitted in ſuch accounts, and in caſe there ſhall appear any falſe entry knowingly or wilfully made, or any fraudulent omiſſion or colluſion—beſides the forfeiture of his ſecurity—the Court ſhall diſcharge the ſaid governor, and ſhall either order him to be indicted at the next quarter ſeſſion, or proceed to puniſh him as directed by the 17, G. 2.

XI.

———That the governor ſhall keep a liſt of tools delivered to the priſoners employed; and on leaving work in the evening he ſhall call on every working priſoner to deliver his tools,—which ſhall be properly ſecured during the night.

XII.

———That the governor ſhall not lodge or board in his houſe any other perſon except priſoners, and his family and ſervants, a liſt of whom he ſhall from time to time enter in his regiſter.

XIII.

———That a chaplain be appointed to each Houſe of Correction, who ſhall read prayers, and preach a ſermon at leaſt once on every Sunday, Chriſtmas day, and Good Friday.—And farther ſhall be requeſted to read the Morning Prayers as often as he can make it convenient to attend. It is hoped he will frequently ſee the priſoners without the keeper being preſent, inquire into their ſituation,

tuation, and communicate his obſervation to the governor, or to a viſiting Juſtice, as the caſe may require.

XIV.

———That books of moral and religious inſtruction ſhall be provided, and left with the chaplain—to be diſtributed at his diſcretion amongſt the priſoners confined in ſolitude, when he ſhall judge that any ſuch are in a ſtate of mind to be benefited by ſuch inſtruction.

XV.

——That a ſurgeon ſhall be appointed, at a fixed ſalary to find medicines. He ſhall attend at leaſt once a week, and ſhall ſee every priſoner, whether confined in ſolitude or otherwiſe;—he ſhall enquire into his ſtate of body and mind,—and where he ſhall have reaſon to believe that the one or the other is materially affected by the diſcipline, he ſhall give directions to the governor to ſuſpend any puniſhment or vary the diet,—and the ſurgeon ſhall enter ſuch his obſervation and directions in a regiſter to be kept for that purpoſe;—and ſuch directions ſhall be a full juſtification of the governor for his conduct, until the next meeting of the Juſtices, who ſhall enquire into the fact, and order accordingly;——he ſhall further attend in caſe of ſickneſs, on notice from the governor, —and ſhall make an entry in his journal, each time, of his attendance.

XVI.

XVI.

Rules affecting the Officers.

In diſpenſing puniſhment, the Governor ſhould have in view, ſolely, the reformation of the priſoner,——and guard himſelf againſt every impulſe of perſonal reſentment;—on this principle will his conduct be judged.—With the powers entruſted to him, it cannot be neceſſary to *ſtrike* his priſoners, (unleſs in caſes of ſelf-defence), —much leſs can it tend to any *good* purpoſe to give his orders in a violent or inſolent tone, or attended with oaths;—he ſhould command with temper,—enforce his juſt authority with firmneſs,—and puniſh reſiſtance without favour or partiality.

XVII.

The ſame humanity and temper, which is required of the governor *himſelf*, in the execution of his duty, muſt be *inſiſted on* by him in the conduct of any inferior officer of the priſon.—No turnkey, or other aſſiſtant, ſhall forcibly ſtrike any priſoner, except for ſelf-defence, on any aſſault, (or menacing action, *tending* to aſſault) from the priſoner.

XVIII.

Ordered, That the governor or keeper is *enjoined* to make information againſt any turnkey or aſſiſtant, who ſhall be guilty of curſing and ſwearing, when, and as often as any ſhall ſo offend in his hearing.

XIX.

XIX.

———That any turnkey or aſſiſtant, convicted of drunkenneſs, ſhall forfeit all arrears of ſalary due on his account from the county;—and ſhall be immediately diſmiſſed.

XX.

———That neither the governor, turnkey, or other aſſiſtant, employed within the priſon, ſhall preſume to take or accept any fee or gratuity, by way of indulgence, or to diſpenſe any priſoner from complying with any rule of the priſon.

XXI.

———That no money or perquiſite whatſoever, be taken by any ſervant or officer whatſoever, for admiſſion of perſons to ſee the priſon, or any priſoner therein.

XXII.

Immediately reſpecting Priſoners.

Priſoners muſt underſtand, that a quiet reſignation to the rules and orders, laid down for the government of the priſon,—and that decent ſubmiſſion to the officers thereof, which the law requires,—will be their ſole claim to any kind of protection from the magiſtrates;—it is *indiſpenſibly* required of *all priſoners* within the priſon:—Refractory and obſtinate conduct muſt be oppoſed by adequate puniſhment, until ſubdued.

XXIII.

XXIII.

It is required of priſoners, of every denomination, that they do at all times pay a decent regard to the chaplain,—and that, during the celebration of divine ſervice, they behave with reverence and decorum:—in caſe of irreverent or improper behaviour, the chaplain ſhall report the offence to the governor, who ſhall inflict any puniſhment on the offender, which is permitted by the rules, in other caſes of diſobedience.

XXIV.

Ordered, That no priſoner ſhall be allowed to exact from any other priſoner, any fine or gratuity, under the name of garniſh, or other cuſtomary plea.

XXV.

[*Inſtead of Rule III. of the Table---22d G. 3. c. 64.*]

———That the rules and proviſions for claſſing and keeping, ſhall be conſidered as *peremptory*, and as ſuperſeding all diſcretionary power in the governor, in that particular.—On confining the priſoner, he ſhall be directed to the claſs, by obſerving the warrant of commitment,——nor ſhall he remove him, unleſs by the rules reſpecting puniſhment,—or by order of a viſiting Juſtice, who, on proof of any extraordinary diligence or good behaviour, may direct the priſoner to be removed into a more favourable claſs;—it ſhall nevertheleſs be underſtood, that ſhould all the cells of any diviſion be

occupied,—the governor may place the ſupernumerary priſoners in the unoccupied cells of any other diviſion,—treating them as the claſs, to which they belong, by the nature of their commitment.—— Nothing in this, or any other rule, ſhall extend to prevent the governor from employing any priſoners of the third claſs, as ſervants or aſſiſtants, in the keeping his priſon, or cultivating his garden, provided ſuch employ be not *without the walls* of the priſon;—but every priſoner ſo employed, ſhall be locked into his or her cell at night, at the ſame hour as other priſoners;—and the compenſation, that the governor may think proper to allow him or her, ſhall be in meat or other food, in milk or tea, in cloathing or money,—but on no account in beer, ale, wine, or liquors, the uſe of which ſhall be totally prohibited in the priſon.

XXVI.

[*Being Rule I.---of 22d. G. 3. very little varied.*]

———" That the ſeveral perſons committed to " the Houſe of Correction, to be kept to hard la- " bour, ſhall (if poſſible) be employed (unleſs " prevented by ill health) every day during their " confinement, except Sundays, Chriſtmas-Day, " and Good Friday,—for ſo many hours, as the " daylight, in the different ſeaſons of the year, will " admit,—not exceeding twelve hours,—being al- " lowed thereout to reſt, not exceeding an hour " at breakfaſt, and an hour dinner;—the intervals " to be noticed by ringing a bell."

XXVII.

[*Being Rule II.---of 22d G. 3. a little added to.*]

———" That the governor ſhall adapt the va- " rious employments, directed by the Juſtices at " their

" their quarter ſeſſions, to each perſon, in ſuch " manner as ſhall be beſt ſuited to his or her " ſtrength and ability,—regard being had to age " and ſex ;"—but ſhall from time to time ſubmit the reſpective taſks to the conſideration of the viſiting Juſtices.

XXVIII.

[*Being Rule IV.*——*of* 22*d G.* 3. *with* ſome addition]

———" That every perſon committed to the " Houſe of Correction,"—who ſhall be orderly and decent in his or her deportment, and obedient to the rules and regulations of the priſon, and who ſhall perform the taſk of labour allotted,—" ſhall " be ſuſtained with bread, and any coarſe, but " wholeſome food, and water, according to a die- " tary to be from time to time directed by the " viſiting juſtices ;—but perſons under care of the " apothecary, ſhall be ſuſtained with ſuch food " and liquor, as he ſhall direct."

XXIX.

[*Being Rule V.*——22*d. G.* 3.]

———" That the governor, and ſuch other " perſons, (if any) as ſhall be employed to aſſiſt " the governor, ſhall be very watchful and atten- " tive in ſeeing that the perſons ſo committed, are " conſtantly employed, during the hours of work ; " —and if any perſon ſhall be found remiſs or " negligent, in performing what is required to be " done by ſuch perſon, to the beſt of his or her " power or ability,—or ſhall wilfully waſte, ſpoil,

" or damage the goods committed to his or her " care,—or the bed, bedding, tools, or furniture, " —the governor ſhall puniſh every ſuch perſon, " in manner hereafter directed."

XXX.

———That if any priſoner committed to hard labour, ſhall indicate a ſuperior degree of induſtry, and ſhall be inclined to execute more than his or her taſk,—or to exceed the ordinary hours of labour,—every ſuch priſoner ſhall be entitled to two thirds of the profits of ſuch extra labour, an account of which ſhall be kept in a column of the labour book.

XXXI.

[*Being Rule VI.——of 22d. G. 3. conſiderably enlarged.*]

———" That if any priſoner ſhall refuſe to " obey the orders of the governor"—or other officer,—or the rules laid down for the government of the priſon,—" or ſhall be guilty of curſing or " ſwearing,"—or of diſreſpectful behaviour to the chaplain,—irreverent conduct at chapel,—or " of " other indecent behaviour or expreſſion,—or ſhall " aſſault,—quarrel with,—or uſe abuſive words,— " or ſhall game with, or defraud his fellow pri- " ſoner,"—or ſhall paſs the fences allotted to his claſs,—attempt to eſcape,—or conſpire with any other perſon ſo to do,—or ſhall wilfully waſte, damage, ſpoil, or deſtroy, any goods committed to him to manufacture, or the beds, bedding, cloaths,

or

or utenſils of the priſon;—they are conſtituted offences, and the offenders ſhall be puniſhed, in manner hereinafter mentioned.

XXXII.

[*Being Rule VII.——of 22d G. 3. much varied.*]

———" That the governor ſhall have power " to puniſh offenders, for ſuch offences as are " afore-deſcribed, by cloſer confinement,"—either in their own cells,—or in the dark or refractory cells,—or by any ſuperior degree of conſtraint, admitted in the ſcale of puniſhments;——but (in all ſuch caſes) he ſhall inform the chaplain of the offence and puniſhment, at his firſt attendance at the priſon,—who, if he approve thereof, ſhall be requeſted to ſignify his approbation, by ſigning his name in a column of the regiſter of puniſhments, left for that purpoſe;—in which caſe, the puniſhment may be continued for any term not exceeding ſix days;—but ſhould the chaplain diſapprove thereof, the governor, if he thinks proper, may report the caſe to a viſiting Juſtice, who will confirm or diſallow the ſame;—and in caſe it ſhall appear to the governor, that the puniſhment, which he is hereby authorized to inflict, has not been ſufficient to reduce the offender to good behaviour,—or by reaſon of the enormity of the offence, or a repetition thereof,—the puniſhment ſhall be inſufficient, he ſhall apply to a viſiting Juſtice, whoſe conſent and order ſhall be his juſtification for any legal corporal puniſhment,—*conſtant* confinement in ſolitude, or an increaſed term in the dark cells;—the order to be filed and kept as the Governor's authority;—and in the mean time,

time, with the conſent of the chaplain, ſignified as above, he ſhall keep ſuch offender in ſolitude in DEGREE II.

XXXIII.

22d G. 3. c. 64, ſect. 11.—" And the governor " of every Houſe of Correction, ſhall have power " to put handcuffs, or fetters, upon any priſoner, " who ſhall behave in a refractory manner, or ſhew " a diſpoſition to break out of priſon,—but ſuch " governor ſhall give notice thereof to one of the " viſiting Juſtices, within 48 hours after the pri- " ſoner ſhall be ſo fettered,—and he ſhall not " continue ſuch fettering longer than ſix days, " without obtaining an order in writing from one " of the viſiting Juſtices."

XXXIV.

[*Varied from Rule VII.*— 22d G. 3.]

———That the governor ſhall keep a book, wherein all puniſhments ſhall be entered, whether inflicted by his own diſcretion, or by the order of the Magiſtrate, in which ſhall be expreſſed the name of the priſoner,—the offence,—the nature and duration of the puniſhment,—and the authority, by which ſuch puniſhment was inflicted;—the ſaid book to be laid before the Juſtices at each and every General Quarter Seſſions, and ſubmitted to the viſiting Juſtices, when required.

XXXV.

XXXV.

By 22d G. 3. c. 64. ſect. 3.—" The keeper of " every Houſe of Correction ſhall, at every Quar- " ter Seſſion, produce to the Juſtices a liſt, in " writing, of the ſeveral perſons then in cuſtody, " with a deſcription of the offence or offences, " and the time, for which every ſuch perſon was " committed, diſtinguiſhing particularly, thoſe " who are directed by the warrant of commitment, " to be kept to hard labour,—with the age and " ſex of each priſoner,—in what trade or manu- " facture he or ſhe hath been employed, accuſtomed " to, or is beſt qualified for,—and how each per- " ſon hath behaved during his or her confinement; " the liſt to be delivered to the chairman, as ſoon " as the court ſhall be ſitting.

XXXVI.

By 22d G. 3. c. 64. ſect. 7.—" And the go- " vernor or keeper of every Houſe of Correction, " is hereby directed to employ all ſuch perſons, as " ſhall be priſoners therein, and kept and main- " tained at the expence of the county, in ſome " work or labour, which is not ſevere,—although " ſuch priſoner was not, by the warrant of his " commitment, ordered to hard labour ;——and " every ſuch governor or keeper ſhall enter a ſe- " parate account of the work done by every per- " ſon under that deſcription,—and ſhall account " with, and pay to him or her, one half of the " neat profits, which he or ſhe ſhall have earned,

" at

" at the time of his or her diſcharge,"—*or ſooner, if it ſhall appear neceſſary to purchaſe additional food.*

XXXVII.

By Sect. 8.—" No perſon or perſons, who ſhall " be governor or keeper of any Houſe of Cor- " rection, or who ſhall have any office or em- " ployment, as aſſiſtant or otherwiſe, under ſuch " governor, ſhall ſell, or be capable of being li- " cenſed to ſell,—or have any benefit or advantage " whatſoever, directly or indirectly, from the ſale " of any wine, ale, beer, ſpirituous, or other li- " quors,—or any other article, matter, or thing, " uſed in ſuch Houſe of Correction, or by any " perſon or perſons confined therein;—and every " perſon ſo offending, ſhall, on conviction before " a magiſtrate, forfeit the ſum of 10*l.* for every " ſuch offence, and be diſmiſſed from his employ- " ment of governor, keeper, or aſſiſtant;—and no " wine, ale, ſpirituous, or other liquors, ſhall be " brought into the Houſe of Correction to be " drank there, unleſs for a medical purpoſe, by " written direction, under the hand of the apo- " thecary to the houſe;"—" and the governor ſhall " be puniſhed for any neglect in this particular, " according to the directions of the 17th G. 2. " c. 5."

XXXVIII.

By 17th G. 2. c. 5.——" If the governor " or keeper of any Houſe of Correction, ſhall " miſbehave

" miſbehave himſelf, or be defective, remiſs, or " negligent in his duty,—the Juſtices, at their " General Quarter Seſſions, are required to ſet " and impoſe ſuch fines and penalties upon them, " as they ſhall think fit, and remove them at their " diſcretion."

XXXIX.

———That the governor or aſſiſtant, in his attendance, ſhall on no account hold any unneceſſary converſation with any priſoner,—but ſhall confine himſelf to giving the neceſſary commands, and to the relieving his or her real wants, without reply.

XL.

———That no dogs, pigeons, or poultry, ſhall be kept in the priſon (except the governor's watch dog)—and, That all filth of every kind ſhall, once in the day at leaſt, be carried without the walls,—and foul ſtraw and rags inſtantly burnt.

XLI.

———That proper ciſterns, with ſoap and towels, ſhall be provided in each yard near the pump, to which the ſolitary priſoners ſhall be daily conducted,—and to which all other priſoners may have conſtant reſort on opening the cells.

XLII.

———That no other liquor than water, milk, whey, butter-milk, or tea, be admitted into any diviſion of the priſon, except into that of the debtors, and into the hoſpital ward,—under the regulation in a former rule.—If any unconvicted priſoner has money, he may employ it in purchaſing any article of meat or vegetables without reſtraint.

XLIII.

———That weights and meaſures ſhall be provided and kept by the governor for the uſe of every claſs of priſoners.

XLIV.

———That when a petty ſeſſions ſhall be held in the committee room of any houſe of correction,—the governor ſhall, during ſuch time, confine all the priſoners to their cells,—and ſhall, on no account, ſuffer any perſon to take advantage of that opportunity to go into the wards, and to converſe with the priſoners.

XLV.

———That every priſoner, who on his or her commitment ſhall appear to the keeper to be in a foul ſtate, ſhall be ſtripped and cleaned in a bath,—

bath,—his or her head ſhaved, if neceſſary,—and the cloaths fumigated,—baked,—or deſtroyed, as ſhall be thought proper;—the priſon cloaths (provided for ſuch purpoſe) ſhall be put on,—and he or ſhe ſhall be paſſed to the cells or foul ward, as ſhall appear proper to the ſurgeon.

XLVI.

———That all priſoners ſhall waſh their hands, face, and feet, when required ſo to do by the governor or keeper,—and ſhall bathe as often as directed by the ſurgeon.

XLVII.

———That clean chaff or ſtraw for the mattraſs ſhall be allowed weekly,—and clean linen at leaſt once per week.

XLVIII.

———That a turnkey (or priſoner appointed conſtable of the diviſion) ſhall ſweep the cells and galleries once every morning,—and ſhall waſh them *at leaſt* once per week;—in *dry* weather all the wooden doors and window ſhutters ſhall be kept open, and the bedding put out to air.

N. B. By conſtable of the diviſion is meant a priſoner appointed by the keeper to that office, whoſe buſineſs it ſhall be to ſweep and

waſh the wards, courts, and cells, of the diviſion allotted to him. Like every other officer of the priſon, he ſhall be enjoined ſilence to priſoners confined to ſolitude, and on neglect of that or other duty entruſted to him, he ſhall be puniſhed as other priſoners in caſes of diſobedience.

XLIX.

———That the governor ſhall once in every day, at leaſt, go into the cells or other rooms of every priſoner, and carefully examine if any attempts to eſcape have been made, and ſhall ſee that the turnkeys and conſtables have performed the duty above mentioned.

L.

———That the hours of riſing and retreat, of recreation and return to labour, ſhall be noticed by ringing a bell, according to a table to be made out for that purpoſe.

LI.

That the firſt bell ſhall be rung at ſun riſing, during the winter half year, and at ſix o'clock during the ſummer,—to announce the riſing of all the priſoners;—immediately after which, the keeper, or his ſervants, ſhall open the wooden doors of the cells;—the priſoners ſhall then dreſs themſelves, and

and make their beds;——At the ſecond bell, the keeper ſhall unlock the iron doors,—the priſoners of the firſt and ſecond claſſes ſhall ſingly be conducted to the ciſterns to waſh themſelves,—and from thence to chapel;—thoſe of the third claſs ſhall *conduct themſelves*.

LII.

———That in the abſence of the chaplain, the keeper ſhall read a ſhort prayer;—he ſhall afterwards call the roll,—and diſtribute the daily allowance of bread to all ſuch as have behaved decently, and complied with the rules reſpecting cleanlineſs.——Third bell, *to labour*,—or *to the cells*,—as the caſe may be.

LIII.

———That after prayers are read,, the governor ſhall call the roll, and examine every priſoner as to the cleanlineſs of his perſon, and he ſhall then diſtribute the daily allowance of bread to every priſoner, who ſhall appear clean, and who has behaved decently at chapel.

LIV.

———That no ſtranger whomſoever be admitted on Sundays, or during divine ſervice on other days.

LV.

LV.

——That all the cells ſhall be fitted up with a bedſtead of iron, a mattraſs filled with hair, ſtraw, or chaff, a blanket, a rug, and a coarſe hempen ſheet.

LVI.

At ſun-ſet in the winter, and at ſeven o'clock, when the ſun ſets later than that hour, the bell ſhall announce the hour of locking up,—when the keeper ſhall ſee every priſoner in his cell,—without exception of any perſon whatſoever, tho' employed as ſervant or conſtable.

LVII.

Ordered, That copies of theſe Rules and Orders be drawn out, printed on a ſtrong paper, and a copy paſted up in the cell of each priſoner,—who ſhall be puniſhed for tearing or deſtroying it.—The regulations ſhall alſo be read in chapel once per month.

The foregoing RULES and ORDERS,—having been read;—

Ordered,

THAT they are approved by this COURT,—and that they be printed and publiſhed.

SIGNED,

DODINGTON HUNT, Chairman.

W. CODRINGTON,	J. GUISE,
G. O. PAUL,	T. CRAWLEY BOEVEY,
T. MASTER,	J. WEBB,
C. T. MORGAN,	T. B. DELA BERE,
N. WINCHCOMBE,	JOHN SHEPPARD,
SAM. PICKERING,	J. SMALL,
G. HAYWARD,	J. FOLEY,
J. PYRKE,	C. HAYWARD,
J. W. HORLOCK,	B. HYETT,
JOHN PARKER,	J. WALL,
P. HAWKER,	JOS. A. SMALL,
GEO. HARDWICKE,	C. COXWELL.